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III. M. J. 1557-58. fo. 251. b. [Mar. ?] Item solutum mro Leete pro terris	lxii ^l .
1559-60. fo. 265. [Oct.] Insumebatur in duplice zitho et vino cum famulus comitis Bedfordiae aderat afferens terras venales collegio	vij ^d .
Item pro expensis propresidis et mri Robynson equitantium ad supervidendas terras venales in Bozyate in comitatu North- amp. ut patet per billam	xvj ^s . viij ^d .
fo. 266. [Nov.] Item insumebatur in zitho cibo et vino cum mr Dabbes aderat hic per duos dies expectans responsum emendi illius terras	xvij ^d .
fo. 267. b. [Jan.] Item insumebatur in vino et zitho quando mr Fitzjefferie Herfordiensis (p. 291) aderat proferens vendere sylvam collegio.....	ij ^s .
1559-60. fo. 268. (Feb.) Item expensæ magistrorum Stokes et Robynson equitantium ad Hockington bis ut supervideant mri Pope terras et manerium collegio venale, ut patet per billam	ix ^s . i ^d .
fo. 268. b. Item expensæ factæ Londini a preside pro emptione manerii de Hockyngton 12 Febr. ut patet per billam scriptam manu famuli magistri	iiij ^{ll} . xij ^s .
Item solutum per manus m ^r i Stokes clericis le chauncery pro transcribenda pactione inter collegium et mrum Antonium Pope facta de manerio de Hockyngton.....	xxxvij ^s .
Item pro expensis factis a nobis magistris Stokes Robynson Maye Igulden Gardiner et aliis equitantibus Londinum cum pecunia solvenda pro manerio de Hockington ut patet particulariter in billa examinata et probata	vij ^{ll} . xij ^s . vj ^d .
Item solutum mro Anthonio Pope in partem solutionis pro manerio de Hockington	ccclxx ^{ll} .
fo. 272. b. [Aug. 1560.] Item solutum executoribus doctoris Maye pro expensis et expositis in emptione manerii de Hockington ut patet particulariter per billam	xvij ^{ll} . xij ^s .
fo. 273. Item pro emptione manerii de Hockyngton	ccc ^{ll} .



Cambridge Antiquarian Society. Octavo Publications.
No. X.

HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL NOTES

ON

Great Saint Mary's Church, Cambridge,

BY

SAMUEL SANDARS, M.A.,

OF TRINITY COLLEGE.

TOGETHER WITH

THE ANNALS OF THE CHURCH,

BY

THE REV. CANON VENABLES, M.A.,

Reprinted from the Journal of the Archaeological Institute.



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GREAT ST MARY'S CHURCH.

PART I.

EARLY HISTORICAL NOTES.

THE University Church at Cambridge, known by the name of Great St Mary's, or St Mary the Great¹, must ever be considered as among the most interesting of English parochial edifices. Its history, or that of the earlier churches on the same site, is identical with that of the University itself: a fact alone sufficient to entitle it to our affection and respect. We find amongst the contributors towards its erection some of the most eminent names of their times. And though built in the last days of Gothic Architecture, whose genius had then well-nigh departed, still, could it be seen with its external mutilations repaired, and freed from all internal disfigurements, it would be a fine and impressive, as it undoubtedly is, an interesting Church. The chief authorities for the following notices of the early history of the Church are, it will be seen, the Baker MSS. at London and Cambridge, the Bowtell MSS. at the latter, and Cole's MSS. at the former place.

By charter dated the 23rd of March, in the 6th year of King John, 1205², that monarch granted this Church to Thomas de

¹ To distinguish it from the Church of St Mary the Less, anciently dedicated to St Peter.

² Though not specially mentioned, the building was perhaps injured in the terrible conflagration that took place at Cambridge in the year 1174,

Chimelye, and on the following day gave the perpetual Vicarage to Gervase, his chaplain of Westminster, for his life, he rendering to De Chimelye and his successors one bisant yearly at the feast of St Michael.

In a valuation made in the year 1254, this Church was rated at twelve marks¹.

In 1258, the Friars of the Sack, or of the Penitence of Jesus Christ, settled in this parish, but subsequently moved to the parish then called St Peter's, now St Mary the Less. In 1307 the order was suppressed².

Simon de Wycombe, John de Wauberve, and Johan de Weniberg, rectors of the church, are severally parties to leases executed in the years 1271, 1276 and 1284, by which portions of the churchyard were demised for building and other purposes³. In this way houses were built close up to the church, which was thus rendered liable to destruction when any of the fires, so frequently occurring in the middle ages, broke out. An entry in the Barnwell Chartulary at this period notes that:—“Elyas de Greynistone tenet unam messuagiam ad portam Ecclesiæ Beatae Mariæ, et reddit per annum xxx^s. iiiij^d.⁴”

In 1273, by the intervention of Hugh de Balsham, Bishop of Ely, an agreement was entered into between the University and Alan, Rector of St Benedict's, to the effect, that the bell of his church should be used as heretofore to convene clerks to extraordinary lectures, provided only it were “rung in a civil and honest way”. It would seem from this, that on specified or “extraordinary” occasions the bell of St Benedict's Church

when Trinity Church was completely destroyed, and the other churches were damaged. See Caius, *Hist. Cant.* p. 10; Fuller's *Hist.* (1840), p. 17.

¹ C. H. Cooper's *Memorials of Cambridge*, III. 296.

² Cooper's *Annals of Cambridge*, sub anno.

³ MS. Cole, ix. p. 35.

⁴ Barnwell Chart. f. 162, in Wright and Jones' *Memorials of Cambridge*, Vol. II.

⁵ Dyer's *Privileges of Cambridge*, Vol. I. Deeds in University Chest.

was used instead of, or in addition to, that of St Mary's. A little later we find the bells of St Mary's mentioned, and they are frequently referred to in the Proctors' accounts; but during the rebuilding of the tower, at the commencement of the sixteenth century, the bells of St Benedict's seem to have been again used; for in the year 1505, a payment of 6*s.* 8*d.* was made by the Proctors for the repair of the bells of the latter church¹, and this payment was continued by the University as late as 1655; but since 1660, St Mary's bells have alone been used for congregations and other University meetings².

In 1274, the Dean of Cambridge, the Rectors of St Mary's, St Benedict's, and St Michael's, and the Vicars of St Edward's, St John's, the Holy Trinity, St Clement's, St Botolph's, All Saints near the Hospital, St Andrew's, St Peter, and All Saints beyond the bridge, attended an inquisition as to the tithe of milk, wool, and lambs³.

In the year 1275, a Grace or decree for the furtherance of the peace and tranquillity of the University was passed at a congregation of Masters, Regents and Non-regents, held on St Witburgh's day, in the Church of the Blessed Mary, John Hooke being Chancellor⁴. This is one of the most ancient of any recorded statutes, or efficient acts of the University, and shows the early use of this Church for the public purposes of the University.

The very early inventory of effects belonging to this Church written for the use of the Archdeacon of Ely about the year 1306, and still preserved in Caius College Library, is given in the Appendix, Part III.

The Royal Commissioners appointed in the year 1278, to enquire into the rights and revenues of the crown, reported this

¹ MS. Bowtell, Vol. v. art. 'St Mary's Church.'

² MS. Baker, XL. p. 225.

³ MS. Baker, iv. 164; MS. Cole, XLII. 41, in Cooper's *Annals*.

⁴ MS. Hare in Dean Peacock's *Cambridge Statutes*, p. 23.

Church to be in the patronage of the king, and found fifteen several rents, amounting in all to £1. 5s. 1d., payable to it out of property in the town; of these, four were appropriated to the maintenance of lights, and two to a chaplain celebrating mass at the altar of St Mary's¹.

The Register of Barnwell Abbey informs us, that on the 9th of July, 1290, at nine o'clock in the morning, the Church was burnt, with many of the surrounding houses². Fuller, in his *History of Cambridge*, seems to infer that the Jews were the causes of this mishap, and proceeds to say that they were "forced to leave the town, where they had a great synagogue." In this year, 1290, the Jews were banished the kingdom by Royal decree, and therefore their departure from Cambridge would have nothing to do with the fire at St Mary's.

In the Ecclesiastical Taxation of England and Wales, made by order of Pope Nicholas IV. in the year 1291, this Church is valued at £4. 6s. 8d. per annum; and at the Procurations of the Deanery of Cambridge, of the same date, the Church "Taxatur ad ¹⁸_{xij} M. Decimatur 16s."³

In the year 1294, the Chancellor of the University claiming a jurisdiction over the Prior of Barnwell, cited the latter to appear before him, and on his refusal excommunicated him. On this, the Prior appealed to the Consistorial Court of the See of Ely in St Mary's Church, with the result that he was absolved from his sentence, and the Chancellor cautioned that if he exceeded his privileges, they might be taken away altogether⁴.

In the reign of Edward I., the following Guilds held their services in this Church⁵ :—

¹ Rotuli Hundredorum, II. 356, in Cooper's *Annals*.

² Nichols, *History of Barnwell Abbey*. Leland, in his *Collectanea*, II. 444 (ed. 1770), says "circa annum Dni. 1294."

³ MS. Cole, IX. p. 45.

⁴ Nichols' *History of Barnwell Abbey*, p. 25; Bentham's *Ely*, p. 152.

⁵ MS. Cott. Faustina, c. III. p. 485.

"Gilda beate Marie Virginis, in ecclesia sancte Marie juxta forum."

"Fraternitas sancte Marie, in ecclesia beate Marie."

"Gilda sancte Trinitatis, in ecclesia sancte Marie ad forum."

St Mary's Guild was the oldest and most important in the town; it was in being in the beginning of Edward I.'s reign, but how much earlier is not known¹. In or about the 12th year of the above reign, 1282, William de Tingeswick gave a house in St Mary's parish to the Guild, the rent of which was to pay for a perpetual service for the souls of himself and his wife. The roll of the transactions of the Guild are preserved, and amongst their rules it was ordered, "that all the brethren and sisters should, on the day after the Circumcision, meet annually, and say mass in a solemn manner in St Mary's Church for those of the fraternity who had died," and that every one who was absent should pay a small mulet. Amongst the more notable members of this Society were Adam Elyot, who founded a chaplaincy in the Church in 1306; Sir John de Cambridge, or de Cantebrig, a Justice of the Queen's Bench, 1331; Walter Reynolds, Lord Chancellor in 1310, and Archbishop of Canterbury in 1313; and Richard de Bury, Bishop of Durham, 1333, and Lord Chancellor, 1334. Impressions of the Seal of the Guild have been preserved².

By a statute, passed in or before the year 1303, sermons were ordered to be preached in this Church immediately after the sound of the first and great bell, "post pulsationem primæ,

¹ Cambridge and Exeter possessed Guilds in Anglo-Saxon times; see Cooper's *Annals*, A.D. 1050; and Wright and Jones, art. 'St Mary's Church,' in *Memorials of Cambridge*. In the year 1200 King John gave licence for a Guild at Cambridge.

² The above account of the Guild is condensed from Masters' *History of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge*, Ed. 1753, where many documents are given. In the MS. Collections of Cole are many notices of deeds relating to it, which it has not been thought requisite to catalogue here.

et magnæ Campanæ," in Advent, Septuagesima, Ash Wednesday, and on the festival of Corpus Christi¹. The Statutes passed at this time respecting sermons "ad clerum," by which the friars had to take their turn in preaching at St Mary's, were obnoxious to the Dominicans and Franciscans, who appealed to the Pope against the excommunications of the Chancellor, and both parties sent their advocates towards Rome; "but," says Fuller, "taking wit in their way" they remitted the matter at Bordeaux to Thomas, Cardinal of St Sabine²; and the result is shown by the following Statute, passed between the years 1303 and 1306, to the effect that every Bachelor proceeding to Theology should publicly preach "ad clerum" in the Church of the Blessed Mary, *where the solemn scholastic Acts of the university have been accustomed to be done*; nevertheless, "preaching Friars and Minors" shall in no ways be obliged to preach in the aforesaid Church, but may preach "a locis suis"³.

On All Saints' day, 1309, John de Ripton, "clericus," bound himself to pay to John de Cambridge 10 marks in this Church⁴.

Alan de Wellis, burgess, by will dated 1315 directed his body to be buried in the churchyard, and gave sums to the High Altar, the Chaplains, the fabric of the Church, and the Guild of the Blessed Mary⁵.

The hapless Edward II., in the last year of his reign, 1326-7, wrote a letter to the University, complaining of ill-usage from the king of France, who detained his wife and son, and requiring that body to publicly vindicate his conduct and sing masses for his success⁶.

¹ *Cambridge Statutes*, I. p. 397.

² Fuller's *Hist. Camb.* p. 78 (Cambridge ed.).

³ *Cambridge Statutes*, Vol. I. p. 397.

⁴ MS. Cole, Vol. IX. f. 36, ex MSS. Corp. Chr. Coll. Camb.

⁵ MS. Cole, ix. f. 54, ex MSS. Corp. Chr. Coll. Camb.

⁶ Deeds in the University Chest indexed in Dyer's *Privileges*, Vol. I.

Sir John de Cantebrig, or Cambridge, member for the county, and Justice of the Common Pleas, died in 1335¹, and was buried in the chancel; he devoted a great part of his property to the Guild of St Mary, held in this Church.

John de Ellerker, Treasurer of Dublin, and chaplain to the King, was by him presented from Leverington to St Mary's in 1341. Blomefield, *Collect. Cantab.*

Edward III., in 1342, gave the advowson to his foundation of King's Hall, from whence it has passed to Trinity College².

In the Corporation Cross Book is an order dated 1343, prohibiting the sale of any articles in churches in the town. And in this year the Brethren of St Mary's Guild obtained a license for holding lands in Mortmain to the amount of twenty pounds per annum, in consideration for which they obliged themselves to find five Chaplains to pray in this Church, for the welfare of the King, and his Queen Philippa, and for the souls of the Members of the Guild³.

The high altar was consecrated by Thomas de Lisle, Bishop of Ely, on March 15, 1351. The orders for this ceremony had been made out as far back as the year 1346⁴.

Nigellus de Thorndon, physician, in 1347, founded the office of University chaplain to celebrate daily masses in this Church for the souls of benefactors⁵.

¹ Foss, *Judges of England*, III. 243. A Thomas de Cantebrig, some relative of the above, was Baron of the Exchequer, 1307. Masters thinks he may have been Sir John's father, and says that Sir John died in 1347.

² The Deed of Gift, the Licence, and the Induction, are given at length in MS. Cole, ix. 50.

³ Masters' *Hist. Corp. Chr. Coll. Camb.* ed. 1831, p. 20, in which work an engraving of the Seal of the Guild is given.

⁴ Register of Bp Lisle, MS. Baker, xxviii. 156 (at Cambridge). It would appear from this, that the Chancel had just before been rebuilt. In the November of the following year Bp de Lisle consecrated the altar of the new church of St Mary, now called the Less.

⁵ Cooper's *Annals*. The foundation of this office had been proposed before, in the year 1292.

In 1352, Thomas de Cambridge, son of sir John, gave leave for the transfer of a chantry and two chaplains attached to the Guild of St Mary, by the latter from the Church of St Mary to those of St Benedict and St Botolph, to form a portion of the endowment of the new College of the Blessed Virgin and Body of our Lord, now known as Corpus Christi College.

In 1361, the same Thomas de Cambridge, by will, directed his body to be buried in the chancel, near the body of his father sir John de Cambridge; and, to insure this, bequeathed a small sum to the high altar¹.

The curfew bell, "ignitegium," of St Mary's is mentioned in the statutes of King's Hall, dated 1379-80².

During the general rising under Wat Tyler in 1381, amongst other outrages, the mayor and townsmen of Cambridge went into the Church, and broke open the University chest kept there, containing the bulls, charters and muniments belonging to that body, all of which they burnt in the market-place³.

At the Parliament held in Cambridge in 1388, the convection of the clergy sat in this Church⁴.

During the visit of Richard II., at the Feast of the Dedication of the Church in 1389, a miracle was introduced; its object, no doubt, was to controvert the opinions of Wickliffe and his followers. Whilst the long procession formed by the University and monastic orders was going round the parish, the host, carried by two sturdy priests, suddenly became so heavy that its bearers could not hold it; but wonderful to relate, those who ran to their assistance felt no weight at all⁵.

¹ MS. Cole, ix. 26. The will is given at length.

² Statutes of King's Hall, in Parker's *History of Cambridge*, p. 183, by which no student was allowed to be out of his House or College after St Mary's curfew had sounded.

³ Parker's *Hist. of Cambridge*, Introduction, p. ix.

⁴ Fuller's *Hist. Camb.* p. 120 n. (Cambridge ed.)

⁵ *Vita Ric. 2di a monacho Eresham.*, ed. Hearne, p. 111.

In 1394, John Cotton endowed a chaplain in this Church¹, and Margaret Andraw left a *nappa* for the High Altar.

Michael Causton, Chancellor of the University, Dean of Chichester, a master of St Michael's House, died in 1395. It was specially enjoined in the statutes that his soul should be prayed for in this Church, and in the three great annual University processions². He gave the University Cross.

In 1408, we find from a deed in the archives of Corpus Christi College, that there was a "Lis et discordia" between Richard Billingford, Master of the above College, and Thomas Brampton, Chantry Chaplain of St Mary's, relative to the rent of three shops, near the west end of the Church³. This may have been one of the many complications that must have arisen from the division of the property of St Mary's Guild, a portion of which went to found the above College, when the residue was devoted, as before, to the Guild, which we find from various bequests towards its maintenance was still in existence.

On the 24th of May 1414, John Reckyngall being Chancellor, in a full congregation, it was enacted that every Graduate should appear at all the services of this Church in the proper habit of his degree⁴.

In 1420, John Bilney, sometime mayor of the town, was excommunicated by the Chancellor. Amongst the twenty or thirty articles exhibited against him at his trial by the University, were the following, which were considered proved.

1. That he had committed perjury in St Mary's Church, in a cause between the Town and University held there.

2. That he had threatened the Chancellor, saying that he was as good as he, and had as many stout men at his back.

¹ Cooper's *Memorials of Cambridge*, Vol. II. p. 301, and MS. Cole, f. 55.

² *Cambridge Statutes*, Vol. I. p. 400.

³ MS. Cole, IX. 35.

⁴ *Early Cambridge Statutes*, p. 233.

3. That he had contended openly, that "The son of the poorest cobbler in the town should receive greater benefit from the privileges of the University than the highest noble in the land¹."

Amongst the entries in the Proctors' accounts for the year 1457, we read, "Pro Corda pro magna Campane in Ecclesia S. Mariae²." Similar entries occur in later years: sometimes "pro Corda," sometimes "pro le Baldrick."

In the year 1475, a corner of the churchyard, extending from the south pillar of the Chancel to the north pillar of St Andrew's Chapel, was let by the churchwardens with the consent of the Bishop and parish, on condition that nothing was there done to disturb the minister in Divine Service³. This lease was renewed in 1595. Before this time, in the middle of the fifteenth century, the building seems to have become dilapidated, as the following contributions evidently show:—

In 1450, Robert Lincoln, burgess, left £10 for the "erection of the Southern part of the Church."

Richard Andrewe, in 1459, bequeathed 10 marks to St Mary's Chapel, also 26^s 8^d to the Guild of St Andrew the Apostle, in this Church, for finding two wax candles before the image of St Andrew. He also left an endowment to keep his anniversary here.

Thomas Rygewyn, in 1466, gave "10 marks to the reparations;" and in the following year, John Hesewell bequeathed £5 "towards making the South Aisle⁴." Notwithstanding these repairs, the Church being very old⁵, much decayed, and very incommodious, it was determined that it should be replaced by a building more worthy of the University, and accordingly the

¹ Cooper's *Annals of Cambridge*, sub anno.

² MS. Baker, xxxi. p. 250.

³ Blomefield's *Collectanea Cantabrigiensia*, art. 'St Mary's.'

⁴ Cooper's *Memorials*, iii. p. 301.

⁵ MS. Bowtell, v. p. 2090, in Downing College.

first stone of the present edifice was laid in the 18th year of Edward IV. 1478¹.

A good deal of purbeck marble, which may have come from the older church, is worked into the present building².

In 1488, John Alcock, the munificent Bishop of Ely, to whom the merit of the church's design must be given, preached in it "Bonum et blandum sermonem," which lasted from one o'clock in the afternoon till past three³. The Proctors' books show that services were carried on as usual, in the Chancel it is believed, during the rebuilding⁴.

The University meetings and the Commencements, however, from their requiring considerable space, were removed to the churches of the Austin and Grey Friars⁵.

Richard III. was at Cambridge in 1483, and contributed to the works at St Mary's⁶. A solemn service was ordained in his and his Queen's honour for ever.

Dr Caius informs us that the first stone of the Tower was laid in 1491⁷, and in the same year, Richard Lincoln, S.T.P. of Rayleigh, Essex, bequeathed 40*s.* to the building fund.

The University spared no effort to collect subscriptions, which however came in very slowly; they utilized the eloquence

¹ Caius, *Hist. Acad. Cantab.* ed. 1574, p. 89; Parker's *Hist. Cambridge* (1622), p. 196, &c.

² A portion of a shaft in clunch, belonging to the former building, is said to be in the Cambridge Antiquarian Society's Museum.

³ MS. Baker, vi. 62.

⁴ Proctors' accounts for years 1491, 1501 and 1502 in MS. Bowtell, v. f. 2091, in which years occur charges for Service-books, masses, &c.

⁵ Austin Friars, formerly where the old Botanical Garden now is, and the Franciscans or Grey Friars where Sidney Sussex College stands. The University tried hard to obtain the Church of the latter body. See Wright and Jones, *Memorials of Cambridge*, art. 'Sidney Sussex College'; and see Peacock's *Cambridge Statutes*, App. xxiv.

⁶ He and his Queen were benefactors to King's College Chapel and Queens' College, Cambridge. Cooper's *Ann.*

⁷ Caius, *Hist. Cantab. Acad.* p. 89. MS. Cole, ix.

of the celebrated John Skelton, poet laureate, by employing him to write "begging letters," which the proctors on horseback carried about the country¹.

A list of the principal subscribers, taken from an old MS. in Corpus Christi Coll. Camb., is copied in Baker's Collections, preserved in the British Museum Library², and is here given :

	£	s.	d.
Episcopus Cistrensis ³ dedit ad fabricam	2	0	0
De D. Corbet Monacho	6	13	4
Mater Regis ⁴ dedit pro fabrica	10	0	0
Item Mater Regis iterum dedit a ^o 1505	10	0	0
Mr Trotter ⁵ dedit	2	0	0
Mr Fytzwilliam ⁶ legavit	2	0	0
Mr Manfelde ⁷ dedit A ^o 1506	18	0	0
Henricus VII. ⁸ dedit pro fabrica A ^o 1507	66	13	4
Item Dux Glocestriæ ⁹ dedit	13	6	8

An. 1493 et certis annis tunc sequentibus Willmo. Stockdale¹⁰

¹ See Cooper's *Annals of Cambridge*, anno 1499. Skelton was Vicar or Curate of Trumpington.

² MS. Harleian, 7044, p. 217, forming MS. Baker, xvii.

³ Edward Storey, Bishop of Chichester, 1477, Chancellor of the University, 1468, Confessor to the Queen of Edward IV. and Master of Michaelhouse; he erected the existing splendid market-cross at Chichester. Cooper's *Ath. Cantab.* i. p. 5. Cistrensis may be a slip of Baker's pen for Cicestrensis.

⁴ The munificent Lady Margaret, Countess of Richmond and Derby, founder of Christ's and St John's Colleges.

⁵ Hugh Trotter, surveyor of the works at St Mary's, 1487, Provost of Beverley, 1490.

⁶ Humphrey Fitzwilliam, fellow of Pembroke, D.D. 1502, died 1503.

⁷ Dr Manfield, surveyor of the works in that year.

⁸ A hundred marks, in addition to a gift of timber; see further on.

⁹ King Richard III. See *ante*, under the year 1483, a donor of twenty marks.

¹⁰ W. Stockdale, fellow of Peterhouse, Proctor, 1478, Dean of St Mary's, Warwick, and D.D. Cooper's *Ath. Cantab.* i. p. 11. The preceding portion

S. T. P. Vicecan. ad novam Fabricam Ecclesiæ B. Mariae
receptæ sunt summæ inferius notatæ et ab his quotum nomina
subscribuntur :

	£	s.	d.
Imprimis, a Rev ^{do} in Christo M ^{ro} Barrow ¹			
L. L. D. et Colecestriâ Archdiacono	240	0	0
It. de D ^{no} Thos. Rotheram ² Archiepo. Ebor.	10	0	0
It. de D ^{no} Johē Blythe ³ Epo. Sarum	20	0	0
,, D ^{no} Tho. Lanton ⁴ Winton Epo.	10	0	0
,, D ^{no} Johē Alcock ⁵ Epo. Elien.	70	18	0
,, D ^{no} Jo. Russell ⁶ Epo. Lincoln	6	13	4
,, D ^{no} Williemo Senoys ⁷ Epo. Carliol.	2	0	0
,, Epo. Insulae de Ly Man ⁸		3	4
,, D ^{no} Thomas Edward Abbate de Waltham ...	1	0	0
,, D ^{no} Jo. Farley Abbate de Gloucester		13	4
,, D ^{no} Cubite Abbate S ^{ti} Benedicti	3	6	8

of this list is copied in Lamb's *Cambridge Documents*, p. 7, but what follows it is believed has not hitherto appeared.

¹ Dr Barrowe, fellow of King's Hall, Chancellor of the Household to King Richard III., Archdeacon of Colchester, 1483; Master of the Rolls, 1485; died in 1499. MS. Bowtell, v. 2149; MS. Cole, XLV.

² Thos. Rotheram, fellow of King's College, successively Bishop of Rochester and Lincoln, and Archbishop of York, Lord Chancellor, Master of Pembroke, and Chancellor of the University in 1473, 1475, 1483; died in 1500. See Cooper, *Ath. Cantab.* i. p. 1.

³ J. Blythe, Master of King's Hall, Chancellor of the University, 1495, Bishop of Salisbury and Master of the Rolls; died 1499. MS. Cole, XLV.

⁴ Thos. Langton, fellow of Pembroke, 1461, Bishop of Salisbury and Winchester, and Archbishop elect of Canterbury; died 1500. He was also Provost of Queen's College, Oxford. Cooper, *Ath. i.* 4.

⁵ John Alcock, Bishop of Ely, Lord Chancellor, 1474. Founder of Jesus College.

⁶ John Russell, Bishop of Lincoln, Lord Chancellor, and Chancellor of Oxford.

⁷ Wm. Siveyer, Abbot of St Mary's, York, Bishop of Carlisle, 1495, and of Durham.

⁸ Huan Hesketh, Bishop of Sodor and Man, 1487, educated at Cambridge. Cooper, *Ath. Cant.* i. 45.

	£ s. d.
It. de D ^{no} Jo. Bachynsaw ¹ Abbate de Chester	4 0 0
,, Laurentio Bew Abbate de Selby	6 8
,, Jo. Hyningham Abbate S ^{te} Osythæ	6 8
,, Edm. Thorpe Abbate de Crowland	2 13 4
,, Richo Holbyche Abbate de Thornay	6 8
,, Joh ^e Huntington Abbate de Ramsey	2 0 0
,, Jo. Farewell Priore de Nottingham	1 6 8
,, Willmo. Reson ² Priore de Barnewell	3 6 8
,, Henr. Newnam Priore de Newnam	3 6 8
,, D ^{no} Georgio Fizhew ³ Decano Lincoln	3 6 8
,, D ^{no} Hugone Pantwyn Archidiac. Cantuar....	10 0
,, M ^r Moreton Arch. Elien.	1 0 0
,, M ^r Doct. Joh. Riplingham ⁴	3 6 8
,, M ^r Wilkynson ⁵ M ^r Coll. Reginali	2 0 0
,, M ^r Fylde M ^r Coll. de Fodrynham ⁶	1 0 0
,, M ^r Dawlyng M ^r Aulæ S ^{te} Trinitatis	2 0 0
,, M ^m Jo. Warkworth ⁷ M ^r Domus S ^{ti} Petri...	2 0 0
It. de diversis aliis, quorum nomina et summæ datæ hic omittuntur summa vero totalis est	521 19 0

¹ John Byrchynsaw, Abbot of Chester, 1493. He erected the west front of the Abbey Church, now the Cathedral. Cooper, *Athen. Cantab.* I. p. 65.

² William Rayson, Prior of Barnwell in 1496. He adjusted certain disputes between the Priory, Town and University; died 1523. Cooper's *Athenæ Cantab.* I. p. 28.

³ G. Fitzhugh, Dean of Lincoln, Master of Pembroke, Chancellor of the University in 1496, 1498 and 1501.

⁴ J. Riplingham, Vice-president of Queens' College, Vice-chancellor and surveyor of the works in 1487.

⁵ Thos. Wilkinson, D.D., President of Queens', 1484, and Rector of Harrow.

⁶ Read College at Fotheringay, Northants. (?)

⁷ John Warkworth, D.D., Master of Peterhouse, Canon of Southwell, supposed to be the author of the Chronicle bearing his name; died 1500. Cooper's *Athenæ Cantabrigienses*, I. 4.

In addition to the above were the following contributors, the amount of their donations not being known: Richard Fox, Bishop of Winchester, and John Vere, Earl of Oxford, who died in 1512. See *post* under notice of Roof and Windows. Sir Reginald Bray, too, the architect of the nave of

Quibus interjectis annis (1478—1519) Academia ad eandem (structuram Ecclesiæ Beatae Mariæ Virginis prope Forum Cantabrigiæ) dedit cccccccc^{li}. 11^s. 1^d. quod præsens tabula ex procuratorum commentariis * * * plane demonstrat.

	£	s.	d.
1478	20	12	3
1487	37	6	8
1488	57	6	8
1491	20	0	0
1492	6	13	4
1493	5	2	2
1499	3	0	0
1502	5	15	5
1503	40	0	0
1504	35	6	8
1505	27	13	4
1506	53	7	8
1507	50	0	0
1508	43	14	0
1509	32	16	8
1510	4	18	0
1513	5	0	0
1514	5	0	0
1515	11	13	4
1516	16	15	10
1518	10	0	0
1519	7	0	0
Academia dedit per Dominos Procuratores.			

Summa £555. 2s. 1d.

“ Postremo ipsæ fenestræ, si non omnes illarum, tamen plurimæ etiam hodie loquuntur sese factas vitreas per Academiam, et eos qui id temporis Academiæ privilegiis nixi, sub præsidio ejusdem erant.”

St Mary's, Oxford, was High Steward of Cambridge, and was commemorated as a benefactor. See *post* under 1494.

In the foregoing list, the liberality of the various heads of religious houses is worthy of remark.

On the 21st of January, 1494, the University founded a solemn anniversary service, in commemoration of Dr Richard Barrow's munificent contribution of £240, which was to be applied to the roof and windows of St Mary's Church, and for other purposes. "Ad ædificationem Tecturæ Navis dœc Eccliae, Fenestrarum, et aliorum in eadem Ecclia." Prayers were also to be offered up for the souls of King Henry VII., his queen, Margaret countess of Richmond, Richard Fox, then bishop of Durham, and Reginald Bray, knight, and also for King Richard III. This service was specially instituted to take place "in choro Ecclie Beate Marie," perhaps indicating that the choir, or chancel, was at this time the only portion available for use¹.

In the Proctors' accounts for the year 1497 is this entry:— "For preparing the Church, and other necessaries for the reception of the king and queen, paid to the clerk of the Church of St Mary the Virgin—2^{s.}"² By this it would seem that Henry VII. visited Cambridge and the Church in that year.

The total spent on the Church up to 1519 was £1350. 4s. 2d., made up of collections by the proctors £555. 2s. 1d. and contributions £795. 2s. 1d.³

In 1503, Henry Veesey, apothecary, directed his body to be buried in the south aisle, "immediately after the south yle of the s^d Chirche be new made and one of the windows be glasyed with the life of Seint Edward the King and Confessor," and bequeathed £5 to the works, and small sums to the Guilds of Saints Ursula, Thomas and Peter Milleyne⁴.

¹ MS. Cole, xlvi. p. 80.

² MS. Baker, xxiv. 4, in Cooper's *Annals*.

³ MS. Bowtell, Vol. v. 2089, &c. For the annual sums disbursed by the Proctors, see Lamb's *Cambridge Documents*, p. 7. The above estimate seems too low.

⁴ MS. Bowtell, Vol. v. Wills in St Mary's Parish.

In 1505, amongst other principal persons to whom letters were written, was Sir Henry Colet, kt. Dean Colet, his son, appears to have studied at Cambridge as well as at Oxford¹. Sir Henry had already made a donation, in 1491², to the University.

The profuse inventories of "jewells" and effects belonging to the Church in 1504 are given as an appendix to these remarks³.

In 1505⁴, Henry VII., when on his way with his mother to the shrine at Walsingham, gave towards the finishing of the Church (in addition to a contribution of 100 marks) a hundred oaks, growing at Chesterford park in Essex, but Islip, abbot of Westminster, who was lord of the manor, would not permit the removal of the trees. The University therefore threatened him, that they should be compelled to complain to the king, whose displeasure he would then incur⁵. The abbot no doubt yielded, and these oaks now probably form the roof of the nave, which was framed in 1506, and finished in 1509, when the University paid £7. 13s. 4d. for lead to cover it⁶.

In the Churchwardens' accounts appear the following items⁷:

Anno

1513.	"It. payed to a Blak ffryer in Estir holidais for to play atte orgayns".....	16 ^d .
„	It. to John Kele Kerver for making of the Chirche dore	16 ^d . 8 ^d .

¹ See Polydore Vergil, quoted in the Introduction of Knight's *Life of Colet*, and Dr Hook's *Archbishops of Canterbury*, N. S. I. p. 285.

² MS. Cott. Faustina C. III. p. 507.

³ These are verbally copied in MS. Cole, XLVII. p. 2, and without contractions in the 17th Vol. of Baker's Collections, MS. Harleian, 7044, p. 175.

⁴ Parker's *Hist. of Cambridge*, p. 197; Fuller's *Hist. of Cambridge*, sub anno.

⁵ The Latin letter of the University to Islip is copied in MS. Cole, IX. 57.

⁶ MS. Bowtell, v. f. 2104.

⁷ MS. Cole, XLVII. p. 11, where are given copious extracts from the parish-books or churchwardens' accounts of St Mary's.

Anno

1515. It. for the Hiere of a man to ryde to London for a glasyer that shuld have glasyed the Chirche windowes...4^s.
 „ It. Payd for two pieces of Tymber for hangyng of the Bells in the Steppyll4^s. 7^d.
1519. It. Payed to James Nycolson the Glasyer for windowes at Seint Marys7^l. 0^s. 0^d.
 (This Nicholson was the same who contracted for setting up 18 windows in King's College Chapel in 1526. The building of the Church and Chapel was carried on together, and probably the same workmen were employed.)
1524. Rec^d. of the Materass maker in the Pety curi for the incumbe of a seat.....17^d.

The following regulations as to University procedure in the reign of Henry VIII. may be interesting¹.

“M^d. When there is a sermon ‘ad clerum,’ iff a Bachelor of Dyvvynite make itt, or a Doctour for a Bachelor, it shall be rong to wyth the lytyll Bell: but if itt be a Doctour and for a Doctours sermon, itt shall be rong to wyth the Grete Bell.

“M^d. That at a Sermon ad Clerum in Saynte Mary Chyrche the Whyte Chanons shall sytt on the iiijth stall on the Sowth, and the Monkys on the iiijth stall on the North Syde.

“The ‘Determiners’ or ineepting Batchelors of Arts, were by another regulation ordered to appear before the Proctors in the North Chapel, and there make their Profession or Oath.”

St Mary's Church (and whilst it was rebuilding, as we have seen, the Churches of the Austin and of the Franciscans, or Grey Friars) was fitted up, during the celebrations of the Commencements in Arts, with stages like a theatre, for the accommodation of the University. This practice was continued until about the

¹ MS. Stokys, copied in MS. Cole, xliv. p. 353, and in the Appendix to Dean Peacock's *Cambridge Statutes*.

year 1740, when what remained of the ceremony was transferred to the Senate House. The following extracts from the Proctors' books¹ will show the expenses incurred in erecting these stages in the University Church and elsewhere :

1493. For bartys and nayls & one corde for the stages at the Fryyr Austynys & workmen there	8s.
1499. Item. Magistro Morgan pro ædificatione theatri in commensationibus pro duobus annis.....	5s. 3d.
1501. It. pro Joh: Paytefyn pro labore, removando Pulpitum et scamina, sæpius ab ecclesia Fratum Ang: ad ecclesiam B. Mariæ	12d.
1506. It. Mr Bedforth, pro Roberto Carpenterio componente fabricam commensationis in ecclesia Minororum	4s.
1524. It. to the Graye Friers for keeping the frame of our commencement	10s.

They continued to keep the framework when not wanted at St Mary's until the dissolution, at which time Roger Ascham, the public orator, in a letter to Thomas Thirleby, Bishop of Westminster, requesting him to use his influence with the king to obtain their Church and buildings for the public purposes of the University, describes their Church as the pride and ornament of the University, and well fitted for Commencements and all other business². Henry VIII. gave the site and buildings to Trinity College, who, in 1590, sold the site to the executors of Lady Frances Sidney. In Fuller's time the outline of the Church could be traced close to the bowling-green of Sidney Sussex College.

We learn from the churchwardens' accounts, that in 1514 the porch, vestry, and rood-turret were completed, and the windows glazed.

¹ MS. Baker, xxiv. in Peacock's *Statutes*, Appendix, p. xxiv.

² Wright and Jones, *Memorials of Cambridge*, Vol. II. art. Sidney Sussex College; Cooper's *Athenæ Cantab.* i. Roger Ascham.

The churchwardens' accounts for the year 1516 contain the following note: "M^d. At ye Altar of Domesday in ye South Ylle, a reconciliation was made between Thos. Curle plomer on the one part, and the Parishioners on the other part." Curle was a workman employed on the church.

The altar was placed in the new Lady Chapel in 1518. In the following year, the Church was seated at an expense of £7. 18s. 5d., and the great carved and gilt crucifix having been set up, the whole building, after an interval of forty years, was again thrown open.

Thomas Cranmer, afterwards archbishop, was appointed University preacher in 1520¹.

In 1522-3, the magnificent rood-loft, or "Theatrum imaginis Crucifxi," extending across the Church from wall to wall, was erected at a cost of £92. 6s. 8d. The contract for the making of this has been preserved², and shows what an elaborate work it was. Archbishop Parker caused it to be demolished in 1562³.

In 1522, Aug. 6, the commissary of the bishop of Ely, sitting in the Chapter House at Barnwell, assigned Christopher Massingberd a life pension of £6, payable out of the fruits of the benefice on the baptismal font of this Church⁴.

By this time a considerable number of the members of the University, including Thomas Bilney of Trinity Hall⁵, and

¹ Cooper's *Athenæ Cantabrigienses*, i. 145.

² MS. Bowtell, Vol. v. art. St Mary's, and copied in Venables' *Hist. of the Church in Transactions of Cambridge Camden Society*, 248—291, and in his *Annals* of the same, in the twelfth volume of the *Journal of the Archaeological Institute*, reprinted in the present volume; see below, pp. 63—67. It was to be made after the model of one in Gazeley Church, Suffolk, and Triplow, Cambridgeshire.

³ Strype's *Life of Archbp. Parker*, i. p. 8 (ed. 1831).

⁴ Cooper's *Ath. Cant.* He was rector of Abington and Archdeacon of Stowe.

⁵ Cited in 1526 before Wolsey on a charge of heresy, burnt at Norwich, 1531.

George Stafford of Pembroke Hall¹, had embraced the doctrines of the reformed Church, and resorted to the sermons at St Mary's, and the Church of the Augustines. Several of the Friars of this order held the same opinions, particularly Dr Robert Barnes, the Prior of that House², and Miles Coverdale³, afterwards bishop of Exeter. In 1523, the afterwards noted Hugh Latimer, of Clare Hall, was appointed University Preacher, he was also Cross-bearer of the University, and at this period was vigorously opposed to Luther's doctrines, but the influence of Stafford and Bilney soon after totally changed his opinions. About this time we read of frequent proceedings against members of the University, amongst others against Thomas Bilney and George Joye, who in the University pulpit and elsewhere had advocated the reformed opinions.

The celebrated Nicholas Ridley in 1534 held the then important office of Chaplain to the University. These martyrs, with the addition of Cranmer (see under 1520), are still without a memorial at Cambridge.

Peter Cheke, Esquire Bedell, father of the illustrious Sir John Cheke, who was born in this parish, by will dated 1529 directed his body to be buried in "St Mary Chyrehe before Sent Poll," and gave 3*s.* 4*d.* to the high altar for tythes forgotten⁴.

The great west window was glazed in 1530 by Roger Young, at an expense of £61. 8*s.* 10*d.*⁵

In the valuation in the "King's Books" made 1534, the Chantry in this Church was valued at £10. 6*s.* 5*d.* per annum,

¹ Proctor 1523, Divinity Lecturer; died of the plague 1529. See Cooper's *Ath. Cantab.* i. 39.

² In 1535 sent to Germany on the King's affairs; burnt at Smithfield, July 30, 1540. Cooper's *Ath. Cant.* i. 74.

³ The translator of the Bible, 1535; died in 1568.

⁴ MS. Bowtell, v. 2155.

⁵ MS. Cole, XLVII. Churchwardens' accounts, *sub anno*.

and it is stated that the rectory was appropriated to King's Hall, there being no vicarage. In a later valuation taken in 1545, the value of the "Cantaria in ecclesia universitatis vocata The Greate Saynte Marie" had fallen to £7. 19s.¹

The University in 1535, on being exempted from the payments of first-fruits and tenths, instituted solemn annual services in honour of the King and his Queen Anne, and in this year the Churchwardens were incorporated². Shortly before this the University had resigned its right of excommunication.

Thomas Wendy, doctor of physic, in 1538 conveyed to Gonville Hall lands in Guilden Morden and Steeple Morden; the master and fellows covenanted to provide an honest priest of this college to say mass twice a week in this Church, and also on every Sunday and holyday, and to help to maintain the service of God in the Church and choir³.

In this year the north Chapel was finished and seated.

In 1539 Thomas Thirleby, burgess, scrivener, and sometime churchwarden, and father of Thomas Thirleby, first and only bishop of Westminster, and successively bishop of Norwich and Ely, bequeathed for his burial in this Church 6s. 8d. and the like sum to the high altar.

We find the altars and chapels of St Andrew, St Lawrence, St Mary, Holy Trinity, The Mass, Doomsday, St George and St Peter, mentioned as existing in this Church, and the Guilds of St Andrew, St Catharine, St Christopher and St James, St Mary, The Holy Trinity, St Ursula and St Thomas, recorded as connected with it⁴.

¹ Cambridge University Documents, I. p. 105.

² MS. Cole, ix. 58.

³ MS. Bowtell, v. The original of this grant has been destroyed.

⁴ See Church Inventories, *post*, and Churchwardens' accounts, MS. Cole, XLVII. ; MS. Bowtell, v. ; Caius, *Hist. Cant.* p. 89 ; Cooper's *Memorials*, III. p. 300. Blomefield, in his *Collect. Cantab.* by an old deed identifies the northern chapel as formerly dedicated to St Andrew.

Amongst the many annual obiits or dirges here celebrated, and in addition to any before recorded were those of Aylmer de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, John of Gaunt, William of Wykeham, Eleanor of Guienne, and Edward of Carnarvon¹.

Having thus carried the history of the Church from the earliest times to the period of the Reformation, and the dissolution of the monasteries, the historical or first part of these notes is brought to a close. Its later history has been traced by my friend, Canon Venables², in his most interesting paper on the Annals of this Church forming the latter portion of the present volume.

The second and following part of these Notes is an endeavour to describe the architectural features, &c. of the present building.

¹ MS. Harleian, 7044, 175 seq. (Baker's *Collections*).

² *Cambridge Camden Society's Transactions*, pp. 248—291; and *Archaeological Institute*, Vol. XII.

PART II.

ARCHITECTURAL NOTES.

GROUND PLAN.

THE Church of St Mary the Great consists of a chancel, with north and south chapels, a nave with aisles and clerestory, and west tower, engaged in the aisles, the base forming a porch. A south porch and vestry have been destroyed. *See ground plan.*

Dimensions.

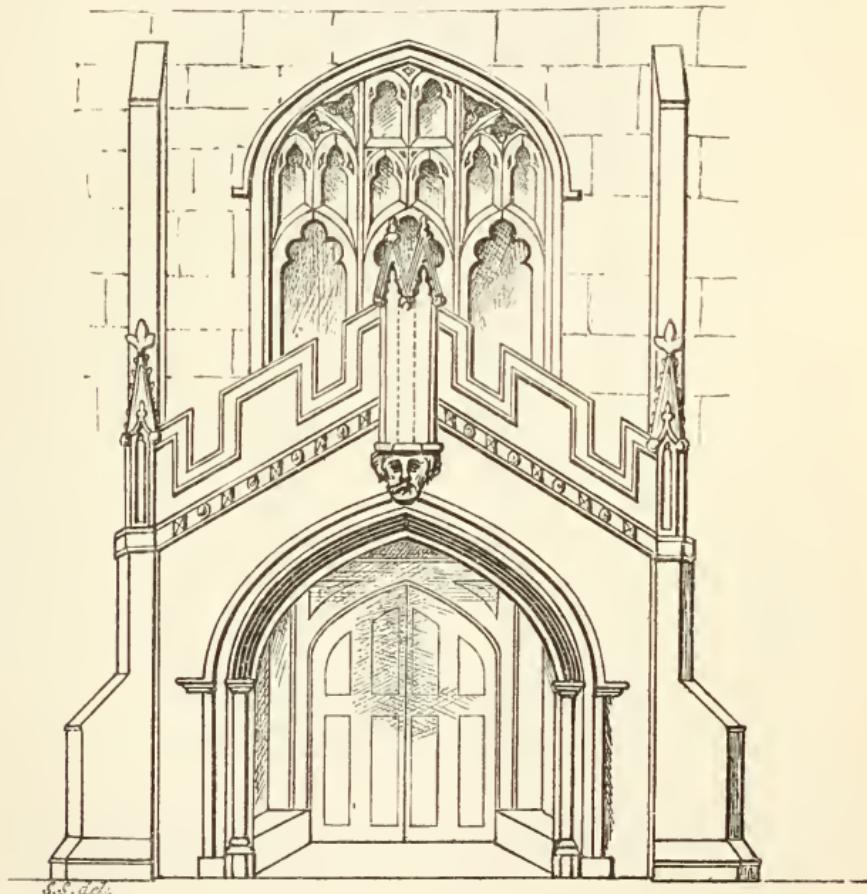
	Length. ft. in.	Breadth. ft. in.	Height. ft. in.
Chancel	46 8	23 1	
Chapels, each.....	22 10	18 6	
Nave and Aisles	72 0	65 6	
Nave between centres of piers ...		29 0	
Do. in the clear.....		26 0	
North & South aisles in clear.....		16 10	
Span of Chancel Arch		20 6	
Do. of Nave Arches		11 7	
Diameters of piers	3 0	2 6	
Tower, externally	31 9	27 0	110 0 ¹
West Porch	23 0	16 0	
West Window (about).....		14 0	32 0
Internal length in clear of walls..	140 8		
Area in Square feet		8,180.	

¹ Before the removal of the balls it was 113 ft. 6 in. to the top of turrets.

It is perhaps worthy of note that the area of the sister Church at Oxford is almost identical, being 8,140 square feet. Its nave was building 1487—1507.

EXTERIOR.

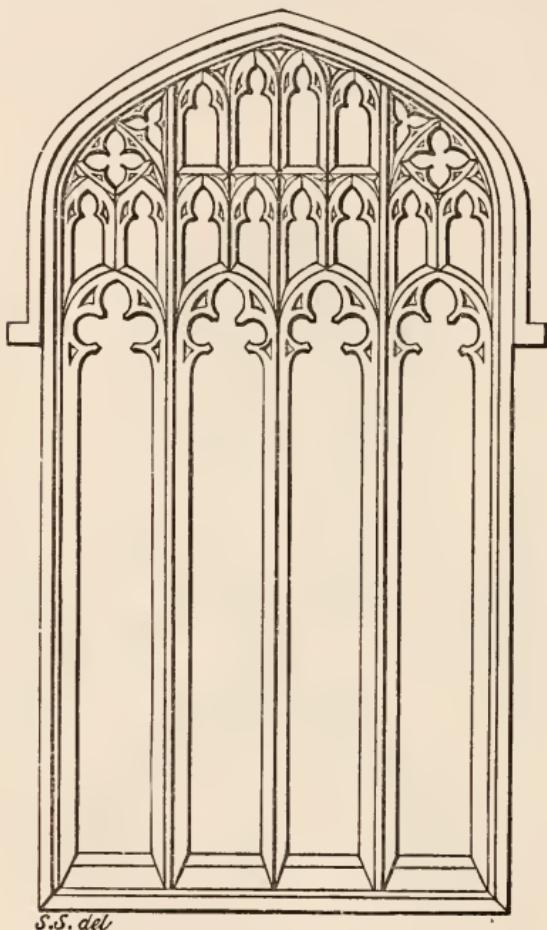
The Church has externally a somewhat bare appearance, caused by the destruction of the tracery in the aisle-windows, and the loss of the south porch. The clerestory is, however, fine, and the tower, though reduced by successive mutilations to no



South Porch, destroyed about 1805. Enlarged from the view of the Church given in Loggan's *Cantabrigia Illustrata*, 1688.

style at all, is well proportioned to the rest of the building. The angular projections between the clerestory windows show that it was originally intended to finish this portion of the Church with pinnacles.

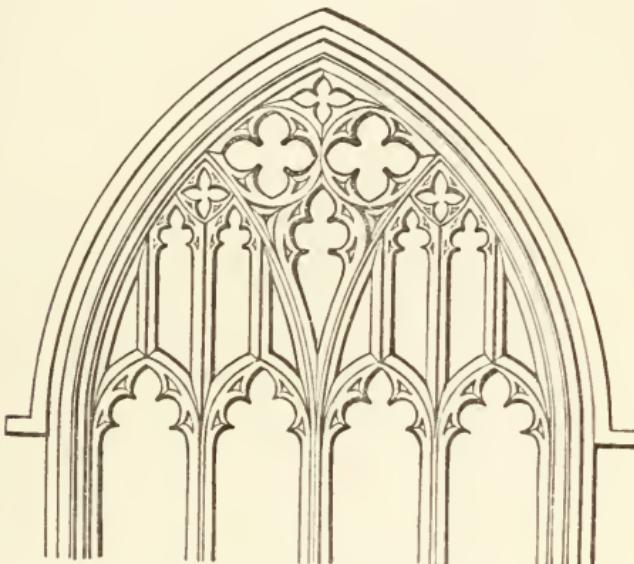
The tracery of the aisle-windows was removed in 1766¹. In



Elevation of one of the original Aisle-windows, constructed mainly from a sketch by Essex the architect, taken before the removal of the tracery in the last century.

¹ *Cambridge Portfolio*, p. 449. In an undated print by Lamborn, however, a window of the South Aisle in its original state is shown. The

Loggan's view of the Church in 1688¹ (also remarkable for showing the destroyed porch, vestry, and Jacobean terminations to the tower and turrets), and also in a sketch by Essex the architect², the original windows of four lights, with supermullioned tracery and *without a transom*, are represented. From a view of the Church in 1763³, the tracery of the west windows of



The Tracery of the West window.

the aisles appears, in its *arrangement*, to have resembled that of the present west window.

The loss of the south porch is much to be regretted; it was without a parvise, the gable contained a niche, the canopy of which formed a central pinnacle. It was existing in the middle

engraving is dedicated to the Duke of Grafton, Chancellor, and First Lord of the Treasury, who held that position from 1768—1770. Lamborn died in 1780.

¹ Loggan's *Cantabrigia Illustrata*, Camb. 1688.

² British Museum MS. Add. 6769, p. 264.

³ *Cantabrigia Depicta*, 1763. Might not the tracery be replaced in the windows of the chancel chapels and of the western ends of the aisles with good effect? These windows are not cut by the galleries, and their renewal would much improve the appearance of the Church.

of the last century¹, and appears to be indicated in Lysons' plan of the town, dated 1808²: but a sketch of the Church made about 1810, in Bowtell's MSS., shows its absence at that time; it was probably removed in 1766, 1783, or 1805, when considerable alterations were made in the building.

The vestry, purchased by the University from the town in 1663, was pulled down shortly after the fire in 1849, which led to the opening out of the east end of the Church; its removal leaves the east end of the south chapel in a very unsightly condition.

In 1857 the exterior of the chancel was refaced with stone, from Mr Salvin's designs. The tracery of the side windows is copied from those in the clerestory³, and the east window resembles the former one, inserted when the "Decorated" chancel was altered, to suit the "Perpendicular" nave⁴. The intention of filling the niches in the angle-buttresses with figures of Bucer and Fagius has never been carried out.

The north doorway is figured in Pugin's *Specimens*⁵, and is there described as a "neat example of the latest style;" the "mouldings of its interior are uncommonly pretty." The dripstones of this and the corresponding south doorway are supported with shields, charged with the Tudor Rose and Portcullis. The rood-turret rises from the wall of the south aisle⁶.

¹ MS. Cole, ix. p. 1, Brit. Mus. gives a detailed account of the state of this Church in 1745, and copies of records relating to it.

² Lysons' *Magna Britannia*, 'Cambridgeshire.' This does not prove its existence at that time, for plans were often copied from older ones without alteration.

³ In Loggan's view these windows have uncusped, intersecting tracery.

⁴ Shortly before the Church was opened in 1519, it would appear.

⁵ *Specimens of Gothic Architecture*, ii. plate 15.

⁶ In the larger East Anglian churches the rood staircase is usually carried up one or both of the piers of the chancel arch, and rising above the nave roof is finished off with a small spire, as in the churches of St Mary, Saffron Walden, St Mary, Bury St Edmund's, St Peter's, Walpole, and St Peter and St Paul, Lavenham.

Among the mouldering devices in the cornice of this aisle, the arms of Dr Barrow, the chief contributor to the building, are still traceable.

The tower in 1530, forty years after its commencement, had but reached the level of the top of the west window; soon after it was raised a few feet with materials from the dissolved monasteries; but, in 1574, it is shown by Archbishop Parker's map as but a little higher than the nave roof, and covered with a temporary roof¹. The present belfry stage was commenced in 1593², and finished in 1608. The belfry windows, deficient in size, show some attempt at tracery, and the idea of the perforated upper portion of the turrets is evidently borrowed from the open-work stages in the adjoining turrets of King's College Chapel. The original Jacobean parapet of the tower was in existence at the end of the last, or commencement of the present century, but is absent in the view given in Dyer's *Hist. Camb.* 1813; and the stone balls capping the turrets remained until 1841; when, at the instance of the Cambridge Camden Society, they were injudiciously removed. The west doorway, erected in 1851 from a design by Mr Scott, bears in its spandrels the arms of the see of Ely and of Trinity College. It supplants a doorway in the cinque-cento style, built in the reign of Queen Elizabeth³. A short distance above the doorway is the clock-dial, dated 1679. A clock was given by Dr Hatcher in 1577. A new one was required in 1798, which underwent repair when the present doorway was inserted. The west window above is lofty and well proportioned, the fact of the mullions being without a transom adds much to its elegance.

¹ Map inserted in some copies of the first edition of Dr Caius, *Hist. Cantab. Acad.*

² Parish-books in MS. Cole, XLVII. where copies of the inventories of the Church goods, made 1504, are given; these are given in the Appendix.

³ As late as 1840 there remained a painted representation of the Virgin, in what Cole calls "a lolling position," over this doorway.

Under the west window is a series of panels, which are continued on the north and south sides of the tower, within the aisles: on the north side are the arms of the see of York¹, and of the Abbey of St Edmund's Bury².

On the west:—the arms of Archbishop Rotheram³, the emblems of our Lord's Crucifixion, a Tudor Rose, a lily and an almond-tree, emblems of the Virgin Mary, and the arms of Alcock, bishop of Ely⁴.

On the south:—the arms of Dr Barrowe⁵, or of the see of London, and of the see of Ely⁶.

BELLS.

Though perhaps the finest toned bells in the Eastern Counties, they are not the heaviest peal. At Sudbury in Suffolk is one of six bells, the tenor weighing 65 cwt., and at St Peter's Mancroft, Norwich, is another of twelve; the tenor of which is 41 cwt., but it is a bad and “gongy” bell. The tenor of St Mary's, Cambridge, weighs but 36 cwt.⁷; it is, however, perfectly true in tone, and is surpassed by none. It was what in the language of the foundry is called “a maiden bell,” that is, it required no turning, or chipping, having come out of the mould perfectly in tune with the rest of the

¹ *Two keys in Saltire, and a crown in chief* for Arehbishop Rotheram.

² *A ducal coronet pierced through by three arrows*. There is also a shield charged with a *cross molines*. The De Cambridge family bore this charge between four swans, whieh are not shown in the above shield.

³ *Three roebucks passant*.

⁴ *A fess charged with a mitre, between three cocks' heads, erased*.

⁵ *Two swords in Saltire, a text P. in chief*. Can these be placed here in commemoration of Dean Colet? See *ante*, anno 1505. The arms of Barrowe seem to have been *Two swords in Saltire* also.

⁶ *Three ducal crowns*.

⁷ This is with its necessary furniture; as it came from the mould it weighed 31 cwt.

peal¹. On it the hour is struck, and the curfew tolled; it is 4 feet 8 inches in diameter, and its note is C sharp.

The first peal of four was rung in 1595; by successive recastings and additions, in 1611, 1621 and 1667, the number was increased to eight. Mr Bowtell, in his Manuscript Collections, gives the inscriptions on these bells².

1. *Cum sono, si non vis venire, nunquam ad preces cupies ire.*
2. *O Mater Dei, memento mei.* [There was also a shield containing a semée of Fleur de Lys for France, and therefore this bell must have been cast before 1407.]
3. *Celorum Christe, placeat tibi, Rex, sonus iste.*
4. *Johannes Yorke me fecit in honorem beate Marie.*
5. *Intactum sileo, percute, dulce cano.*
6. *Soli Deo gloria, pax hominibus.*
7. *Musica, medicina est molestiae illius, quæ per labores suscipitur.*
8. *Sum voce pulsata mundi Maria vocata 1595.* The Soul-bell.

The weight of this peal was 69 cwt. 1 qr. 12 lbs., it was taken down in 1722, and recast with additional metal into a peal of ten, which, with the addition of a tenor, and two trebles, form the present peal; the weights and the dates of the casting of which are subjoined³:

¹ MS. Bowtell, Downing College, Vol. v. Dr Mason's notes.

² *Ibid.* John Major, Professor at St Andrew's College, Scotland, who died in 1530, in his *Hist. Brit. Mag.* relates how, when a student of Christ's College, he often lay awake listening to the harmony of the bells at Cambridge. Fabian Stedman, born at Cambridge in 1631, first reduced change ringing to rule.

³ Information of the steeple-keeper. Paek and Chapman cast the Bow-bells, London, and the peal at St Peter's Mancroft. Phelps made the great bell at St Paul's, London; and Dobson is considered a good founder.

No.	Weight.	Maker.
1	4 cwt.	Pack and Chapman, 1770.
2	5 "	Ditto.
3	6 "	Phelps, 1722.
4	7 "	_____
5	8 "	_____
6	9 "	_____
7	11 "	_____1723.
8	13 "	_____
9	18 "	_____
10	19 "	_____1722.
11	23 "	Dobson of Downham, 1825.
12	31 "	Pack and Chapman, 1770.
13	A small cracked bell given by John Warren in 1607.	

This peal, containing 6,600 changes of Bob Maximus, may be accurately rung, it is said, in five hours and five minutes.

Chimes.

These were placed in the tower in 1672, at a cost of £49. 19s. 1d.¹, but continued no longer than 1722.

In 1758, a subscription was set on foot², but the present musical quarter chimes do not appear to have been set up until about the year 1790³. They have been imitated, with more or less success, at the Houses of Parliament, and Royal Exchange, London; St George's, Doncaster, and elsewhere. Their composition is currently attributed to Dr Crotch, but this is a mistake; the credit of their invention being due to Dr Jowett, of Trinity Hall, Regius Professor of Law, in the latter half of the last century, who was a talented musician.

¹ MS. Bowtell, Vol. v. St Mary's parish-books.

² MS. Cole, ix. 57.

³ Information from the Rev. H. R. Luard, Vicar of St Mary's.

Mr E. Denison, in his work on *Clocks and Bells*¹, gives the tune of these chimes as follows :—

1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Hour.
		1.3.2.6.	3.1.2.6.	
1.2.3.6.	3.1.2.6.	6.2.1.3.	3.2.1.3.	10.

The bell-frame is too low; the bells are at present below the sills of the belfry window, and thus much of their sound is lost.

The churchyard was enclosed by the present iron railing in 1855.

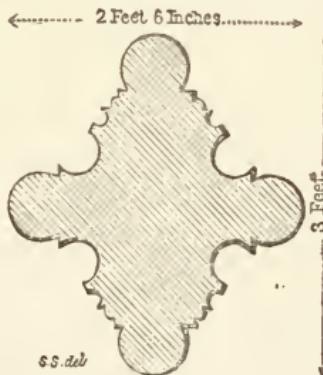
INTERIOR.

Internally the Church is highly enriched, and is a light and elegant example of late Perpendicular work.

The western porch, perhaps used as a Galilee, is formed by the lower portion of the tower, its vaulting is of the pointed barrel form, and is richly panelled, resembling that of the vestibule or porch of Henry VII.'s Chapel at Westminster².

Nave.

The piers and arches of the nave have very good mouldings,



Section of one of the Piers of the Nave.

¹ *Rudimentary Treatise on Clocks and Watches*, 4th ed. p. 191.

² The Chapel of Henry VII. has been attributed to Bishop Alcock,

and the spandrels are filled with blank tracery; above the arcade is a rich stage of panels. The clerestory has two three-light four-centred windows in each bay; their elegant tracery shows a return to Decorated forms, not unusual in late work.

It is perhaps not generally known that until the year 1783, the alternate corbels of the roof were supported by niches, containing figures, but these having become much mutilated by iconoclasts, were then chiselled away¹.

This nave should be compared with those of Lavenham, in Suffolk; Saffron Walden, in Essex; and Burwell, in Cambridgeshire; which are a few years earlier in date, and to which it bears a singularly close resemblance. The tracery in the spandrels, and the general enrichments of these buildings, are those of the beautiful "Decorated" arches of the choir at Ely, rendered in a later style. The nave is of five bays. At its west end are two small doorways opening respectively into the south-east and north-east corners of the tower. The former opens into the original newel staircase to the belfry which was blocked up in 1721, where a wooden staircase was made to give access to the belfry without the necessity of entering the body of the Church. The latter doorway leads to a singular strong room, lighted only by a narrow barred slit, and was no doubt used as a place of safety for the rich Church plate and the University "Hutch" or Chest.

Above the highly enriched spandrels of the chancel-arch—now happily released from the disfigurement of the "Throne,"

Comptroller of Public Works in that king's reign. Western porches formed by towers in a way similar to that above, are at St Peter's Mancroft, Norwich, and St Dunstan, Cranbrook, Kent.

¹ MS. Bowtell, Vol. v. p. 2107, at Downing College. Examples of figures supporting the roof may be seen at Terrington, St Clements, Norfolk; St Mary's, Oxford, and Lavenham, the whole design of which is almost identical with the Church under notice. See a view of the interior of Lavenham Church in Neale's *Collegiate and Parish Churches*, Vol. II.

or Doctor's Gallery¹—is a blank space, once no doubt occupied by a fresco of the Doom, or Last Judgment.

Nave Roof.

This is of oak, and is remarkably fine. The pitch is but sufficient to throw water off. At the apex of the eleven principal rafters is a large richly-carved boss. The scant remains of a once rich series of angels bearing shields, in 1783, were replaced at wide and equal distances. The effect of the whole roof is at present ruined by manifold coats of yellow-wash. The following is an attempt to explain the references of the bosses of the roof, beginning at the west end:—

1. *Foliage.*
2. *A Tudor Rose.*
3. *St Michael and the Dragon;* the arms of Michael House. Fisher, Bishop of Rochester, was Master of Michael House, and Chancellor of the University, when the roof was set up in 1506.
4. *A Pelican in her piety;* the arms of Fox, Bishop of Winchester, Master of Pembroke, Cambridge, and twice Chancellor. It is also emblematic of our Lord's crucifixion.
5. *A Crown of Thorns;* an emblem of our Lord's Passion.
6. *Conventional foliage.*
7. *Two Angels bearing shields, charged with a crown and the monogram M.A.R. respectively,* the monogram of the Virgin Mary, and thus appropriately placed here.
8. *Appears to be a repetition of the preceding;* it may, how-

¹ For an account of the late "Restoration," and the difficulties attending it, see an interesting paper by Mr Luard, the present Vicar, in Vol. xxi. of the *Ecclesiologist*, p. 160, and a paper by Mr J. W. Clark, in Vol. xxiv. p. 281.

ever, refer to the beneficent Lady Margaret, Countess of Richmond.

9. *A King, bareheaded, in prayer, before our crucified Saviour, who is attended by angels.* Here we have a decided reference to King Henry VII.; the features of the kneeling figure so singularly resemble, in every particular, the representations of that monarch¹, that we cannot but believe we have here a contemporary portrait of the giver of the materials of which the roof is made. The execution of this boss is very fine.
10. *Angel, bearing a mullet;* the badge of the Veres. John Vere, 13th Earl of Oxford, who died in 1514, "gave a great contribution to the finishing of this Church²."
11. *Grapes and Vine-leaves.*

The roof in 1783 was repaired, and a secondary one covered with copper was placed over it by Essex, the architect, to preserve it³, but this cannot now be weather-tight, for the lower roof is fast decaying, covering the pavement below with powder; its present state urgently calls for immediate repair, when its interesting details should be brought out by colour.

The Font stands at the west end of the nave, and bears on its sides its date, 1632, a lily, the tree of knowledge, and several blank shields. Its octagonal shape, and the general disposition of its ornament, are imitations of the characteristics of a much earlier style⁴. It was formerly painted and gilt.

There is at present no Pulpit; that erected by Essex in 1735 has been sold⁵.

¹ This should be examined from the galleries through a glass.

² Weever's *Funeral Monuments*, p. 617. The precise sum is not known.

³ MS. Bowtell, v. 2107.

⁴ In the parish-books the ancient font is thus referred to:—

"1513. It. a lokke for the fonte.....2d."

⁵ A "poule-pete" is mentioned in the contract for the rood loft, in 1522.

The Organ¹ should be moved to the north chapel, and the west window again opened to the nave. At Boston and Louth churches, and Southwell Minster, the naves are, as is the case here, lower than the tops of their respective west windows, which are nevertheless shown internally with excellent effect.

Aisles and Chapels.

Extensive galleries of oak, very good examples of the work of their date, 1735, block up the north and south aisles. Necessary deformities they are however, for, except by the building of an additional aisle, in no other way could the Undergraduates be accommodated. The western ends of the aisles now divided off for the staircases to the galleries probably were used as Chapels. The western end of the north aisle is fitted up as the Consistory Court of the Diocese of Ely.

The stone corbels of the roof of the north aisle bear the following devices :—

A White Hart lodged. The badge of Edward IV., in whose reign the rebuilding of the Church was begun.

An Angel bearing the arms of Douglas.

A Fool, or Jester, with bauble. A very favourite character in the mock religious plays and processions of the Guilds during the middle ages.

On the corbels of the south aisle are represented :—

The Bear and Rugged Staff. This, the well-known badge of

See Venables' *Annals of the Church*. For a description of the pulpit placed here in 1618, and removed to Orton Waterville Church, see Mr J. W. Clark in *Ecclesiologist*, n. s. Vol. xxiv. p. 281, and Paley's *Churches round Peterborough*, art. 'Orton Waterville.'

¹ A "paier of organs" are mentioned in the inventories of 1504. In Cole's time the organ stood in a wooden gallery, which occupied the place afterwards filled by the stucco gallery built in 1819 by Wilkins.

A new choir organ has just (October, 1869) been placed in the south chapel by the parish.

the House of Warwick, may refer to Anne Neville, Richard III.'s queen, a daughter of the celebrated Earl of Warwick, and a benefactor.

A Cock bearing a scroll, and opposite to it, a Cock attacked by a Fox. The first is Bishop Alcock's rebus, and the second doubtless refers to him also.

In the cornice under the aisle windows, amongst many other representations, the following occur:—

The arms of *Douglas, Bishop Fox*, the *Abbey of Bury St Edmund's*, *De Lisle, Bishop of Ely*, who consecrated the high altar in 1351, *Monthermer*, and the *Coronet and Plumes of the Prince of Wales*, varied, the badges of *Edward IV.*, *Royal Crowns* for Henry the VII., and a letter *H*, twined in a lovers' knot, which, with the plumes mentioned above, may refer to Henry VIII.

Over the south doorway is a shield, containing the arms of Hare, the antiquary, who died in 1611.

At the east end of this aisle, in the south wall, is a late single piscina.

In the north, or St Andrew's Chapel, on a stone corbel supporting the roof, is the very singular caricature of *an ape blessing a chalice*. An incident during Queen Elizabeth's visit to Cambridge in 1564, shows an equal profanity in dealing with sacred things:—A play was performed in her presence, in which the actors were vested like the imprisoned Catholic bishops, and a dog also appeared on the stage, with the Host in his mouth. This wanton impiety, we are told, offended the queen exceedingly¹.

In the string-course—which retains considerable traces of its former gilding and colour—are the *Bourchier and Stafford knots*. Cardinal Bourchier, who died whilst the Church was building,

¹ A most amusing account of the disputations held on this occasion in this Church before the Queen is given in Nichols' *Progresses of Queen Elizabeth*, Vol. I. p. 167. See also Peacock's *Church Inventories*, Introduction.

was a liberal benefactor to the University. On the north wall is an inscription on brass to Dr Lorkin, who died in 1591.

The Chest standing in this Chapel, which is used as the vestry, is a fine example of "Perpendicular" wood-carving, and is the sole relic of the rich wood-work that once adorned the Church. The spaces on the top and under the lock, now plain, were formerly no doubt ornamented with bas-reliefs¹.

The south chapel, formerly the Lady Chapel, has a slightly more ornamental roof than the adjoining aisle.

In the string-course are *Water bougets* for Bourchier.

The doorway in the south wall, made by Dr Hatcher in 1576, has removed all trace of the piscina. A bust of Dr Butler, now the only remaining portion of the once rich Elizabethan monument of that worthy, is placed in the sill of the east window². At the south-west corner of this chapel is the doorway leading to the Rood Turret.

Ancient Monuments, &c.

In the nave are the matrices of three or four brasses. Cole, writing in 1745, mentions an altar tomb, now destroyed, in the south aisle, and several slabs with illegible inscriptions. He also mentions that a "beautiful and lofty screen, with a canopy and spirework," separated the nave and chancel, also that the chapels were fenced from the aisles by similar screens, the successors of the destroyed Rood-loft, and placed here in the early part of the 17th century. These, like the existing Font, mark the period of what is called the "Laudian Revival."

In the middle of the last century the arms of the following

¹ Details and dimensions of this chest are given in the *Instrumenta Ecclesiastica* of the Cambridge Camden Society, 1st series, plate 51.

² For a sketch of this in its complete state, see MS. Cole, ix. p. 28. He was the most celebrated physician of his time, and a great humourist; fellow of Clare Hall. Died 1618, aged 82.

families were still existing in the windows of the nave: *Vere*, *Monthermer*, *Marmion*, *Neville*, *Howard*, *Scales*, and *Montacute*. Also the arms of the Grocers and other Companies, and Merchants' marks; and in the east window of the chancel were the arms of *Thomas de Cambridge* :—az. a cross moline, between four swans ar.¹

Chancel.

This is perhaps the most interesting portion of the building, the greater part of it is clearly of Decorated work, and may date from a time a little anterior to the consecration of the high altar in 1351, thus being a relic of the earlier Church.

On the south side, high up, is the outline of a window, which on investigation² has been found to be of "Decorated" character; the original stone-work of the wall ceases immediately above this window, and the higher courses date from the time of the alteration of the roof, the insertion of the "Perpendicular" arches opening into the chapels, and the general adaptation of the older chancel to the new nave, which took place at the commencement of the 16th century.

In the south wall, nearly under the south window, is the "piscina," it is double; from its somewhat early character, it probably dates from the beginning of the 14th century.

A wide cinquefoiled arch, with rich "Decorated" mouldings, a little west of the piscina forms the "sedilia," which are without division of seats.

The recessed tomb, in the north wall, without effigy or in-

¹ MS. Cole, ix. p. 26, and Blomefield, *Collect. Cantab.* art. 'St Mary's,' where a list of the monuments is given. Sir John de Cambridge bore az. three swans ar.

² One of Mr G. G. Scott's workmen told the writer that he had removed a course or two of the ashlar filling this window, and had taken a cast of its mouldings for his master: they were of "Decorated" character. Mr Scott considers portions of the jambs of the east window, and the original niches on each side, to be also in that style. There is, of course, no doubt about the sedilia, piscina, and sepulchre being of Edwardian date.

scription, without doubt, marks the resting-place of Sir John de Cantebrig, who was buried in the chancel in 1335. It seems to be of rather earlier date than the "sedilia" opposite. The piscina, sedilia and sepulchre have recently been carefully restored.

The "Decorated" niches on each side of the east window have been renewed at the expense of Trinity College; the northern one most probably contained an angel and the southern the Virgin, the two forming a representation of the Annunciation¹.

An inscription in memory of William de Whittlesey, Archbishop of Canterbury, was formerly existing in a window in the chancel: it ran as follows: "Orate pro anima bonæ memoriae W^m de Wittlesey dudum Epi Roffensis²."

Archbishop Whittlesey died in 1374, and bequeathed his library to his college, Peterhouse.

The roof of the chancel is of oak, and is nearly flat, the intersections of the rafters are ornamented with large flowers; it was repaired in 1857.

Below the east window is an alabaster reredos, executed by Armstead, from Mr Scott's designs, and presented by Dr Lightfoot; it is adorned with bas-reliefs of the Crucifixion, Samuel and the School of the Prophets, and St Paul at Athens. On each side of this, hidden behind the hangings, is an ancient ambry. The marble flooring, steps, brass rails, and plinth, were given by Mr VanSittart in 1867³, and more recently the following valuable gifts have been presented:—an Oak Eagle Lectern by Mr Hattersley, two Altar Chairs by Mr Moyes, and the plate (of no age or interest) has been recast and reworked into more appropriate shapes at the expense of Mr Reed, and now consists of a Flagon, two Chalices, two Patens and two Plates, all in silver.

The chancel has been seated with handsome new stalls.

¹ Information from Mr Luard, the Vicar of the Church.

² MS. Baker XLII. 195. Cambridge.

³ Mr VanSittart has just completed his noble gift by the two gas standards erected within the altar rails.

A memorial window to the late Archdeacon Hardwick, by Hardman, has been placed in the south side; and Mr Luard, the Vicar, has filled the five-light east window with stained glass from Hardman's designs. The subjects are, in the upper portion above the transom: The Adoration of the Kings and Shepherds; and in the lower lights respectively,—The Annunciation, The Visitation, The Angel appearing to the Shepherds, The Presentation, and the Flight into Egypt. This addition is of great service in relieving the somewhat cold appearance of the interior of the Church.

In the event of the pavement being relaid, it is proposed to insert in it some slight memorial to mark the temporary burial-place of the celebrated reformer Martin Bucer, whose bones were removed from the chancel in 1557, and, with those of Fagius from St Michael's Church, burnt in the market-place.

As before mentioned, the fine nave roof is affected by dry-rot. It is to be hoped that the organ may be removed, and so enable the west window to be again opened and richly glazed, as we have seen it once was. This might necessitate the raising of the ringing-loft, or even its removal altogether, which has been done at Saffron Walden, where the fine peal is rung from the floor of the Church.

The rebuilding of the south porch, the restoration of the tracery to at least the windows not blocked by the galleries, and the addition of a buttress at the corner of the south-east chapel, would considerably improve the external appearance of the Church, and would render its external appearance more suitable to the increased prominence now given to it by the recent improvements in its neighbourhood.

In the following Appendix copies of the Church Inventories of various dates are given; these may give some idea of the multitude of effects provided for the gorgeous but superstitious services of the Roman Catholic Church.

PART III.

APPENDIX.

Inventories of Church Goods, St Mary's, Cambridge, in the years 1305, 1504, 1541 and 1634.

THE following Inventory of Effects belonging to this Church at the end of the thirteenth century is copied from Baker's transcript¹ of an ancient Manuscript of that date, in Caius College Library², which document was compiled for the use of the Archdeacon of Ely in the year 1305. There are some additions in another hand, but none later than the year 1349.

ECCLESIA SANCTÆ MARIE.

Et est ibi Rector, et taxatur ad 12 Marc: et dat: pro Synod: 2^s: 4^d: pro denar: B: Petri 11^d: Et ornamenta sunt haec:—Missale sufficiens; 3 Antiphonalia; 1 Legenda; 2 Gradualia; 1 Troparium; 2 Psalteria; 2 Martyrologia; 1 Ordinale; 1 Manuale; 4 paria Vestimentorum cum pertinentiis; 3 Capæ chori, Tunica, dalmatica; 4 Phialæ, 2 Turibula, 12 Superpellicea, Crismatorium; Pixis eburnea; 2 Calices; 2 Cruces ænæ; 1 Lanterna; Fons sub serâ, 1 Psalterium de dono Chr' quondam Bedelli jam vetustate consumptum, Cappæ Chori ex dono Mercatoris Eliæ de Crynvesham, Tunica, dalmatica ex dono Ricardi Bateman, una parva Crux nova forma ex dono Nich' Barber an. 1306. It' 1 Antiphonarium novum cum Psalterio; It' 1 Missale pretiosum clapsatum argento, coopertum serico albo.

¹ MS. Baker, III. 507.

² MS. No. 204, Caius College Library.

Inventories of Church goods, 1504, &c., copied from MS. COLE, XLVII. p. 1, in the British Museum¹.

The following remarks are prefixed by Cole to his transcript of St Mary's parish-books, given in the forty-seventh volume of his MS. Collections in the British Museum Library :—

“ Milton, July 26, 1776. Mr Woodyer, Churchwarden of St Mary Major's in Cambridge, lending me a very ancient Parish Book of Accounts, so early as Henry 7 Time, the first 20 Pages of which, containing a List of the Church Furniture, Vestments, Plate, and Ornamental Utensils, belonging to every particular Altar in the Church, I shall transcribe literally ; as many Persons and things are recorded there worthy of Remembrance, particularly some of the Principals or Heads of some of the ancient Hostels in Cambridge are to be met with here, and possibly no where else. It seems to me, as if the Principals, seated in the Parish, on extraordinary occasions, borrowed these ornaments of the Mother Church, and made use of them in their oratories upon some peculiar Festival by them celebrated.”

Many names of Principals, who borrowed effects, are given by Cole in his transcript of the Churchwardens' Accounts, and so do not appear in this reprint.

It may also be noticed that during the rebuilding of the Church (which was proceeding when one of the Inventories below was made), the Church goods were placed in the keeping of responsible persons. The articles however required for the daily services, which were contained most probably in the Choir, are specified as in the church— “In Ecclia.” The original book is “carried down to 1635, being a thick Folio of Paper, made up at different times and now bound together. The first date is 19 Hen. 7. 1504.”

The old book of accounts from which Cole copied is still in existence. At the recent repairs of the Church it was considered to be of such value as to deserve being placed in safer custody than

¹ These lists have been copied *without contractions* in MS. Harleian 7044 (Baker's collections), and in the 5th Vol. of Bowtell's MSS.

the Church Chest, and was therefore placed in the Registry amongst the University Records.

THES. JEWELLS, GOODS, & CATELLS
APPTEYNING TO SEYNT MARY CHIRCHE
NEXT TO THE MARKT OF CAMBRIGGE REMAYNYNG
IN THE KEEPING OF THE CHIRCHE
WARDEYNNS OF THE SAID CHIRCHE
TO THEM DELYVED THE x DAY OF APRILL
THE XIXⁿ. YER OF THE REIGNE OF KYNG
HARRY THE VI AS ARTYCULERLY FFOLOWETH.

ALTAR SCI ANDREE.

Imprimis a Chaleys w^t the Patent p. cell gylte pondr. xij unc.
belonging to S^t Andrewes Ault. in eus. Johis Stronge.

It. a missale pryned of the gift of John Butiler in eus. Johis Stronge.

It. a vestament w^t the Stole & Phanoun Albe & Amice of Dornyks
of the gifte of Thos. Pomell in eus. Joh. Stronge.

It. a vestament of cloth of Baudekyn the ground whighte w^t Stole &
Phanoun, & Amice & Albe in eus. Joh. Stronge.

It. a vestament of grene Bawdekin w^t all the appell ut sup. in
eus. dci Johis Stronge.

It. a Corporas w^t a Case of blakke worsted in eus. dci Johis
Stronge.

It. a vestament of Sateyn of Brigg w^t all the appell ut sup. in
eus. Willi Plume.

Resayved the Pmissys
p^r me Robted Halome
Princep. H. Sci Pauli
xvj. die Aplis Ano Decimo
nono Henrice Septimi.

ALTAR SCI LAURENCII.

- Imprimis a vestament of white Sateyn w^t all the appell of the gifte of Joh. Butiler.
- It. a vestament of violett Sateyn of Brigg w^t all the appell.
- It. a vestament of cloth of Bawdekyn the ground white w^t all the appell.
- It. two Ault. Clothes of Lynnyn of the gift of Richard Hilderston.
- It. a vestament of Ray velvet w^t the appell.
- It. a vestament of blakke Worsted w^t Crowne of Golde in the Orpheray.
- It. a Masse Booke.
- It. a Chaleyse w^t ij Daysys in ye foote Pond xij unc.
- It. an Ault. (clothe) of Lynnyn steyned rede w^t a Frounte of the same werke.
- It. an Hangyng of an Ault of the Martirdome of Seint Stephyn & Seint Laurence steyned of the gift of Maistr Hesewell.
- Reseyved the seyd Pmissis
by me John Manfeld Clerk
the x day of April xix Harry vij.

ALTAR ETE MARIE VIRGINIS.

- Imprimis a vestament of blew Sarsenet w^t a Crosse of rede without Stole, and Phanoun, w^t Albe.
- It. a vestament of white Bustian olde w^t all the appell.
- It. a vestament of blewe worsted w^t a Crosse of rede w^t all the appell.
- It. a vestament of white Chamelet w^t all the apparell of the gift of Thos. Jackenet.
- It. an Ault clothe w^t a Ffringe of the s^d white Chamlet.
- It. a blewe Sarsenet Ffrounte w^t a Ffringe.
- It. a Chaleyse w^t a Patent pcel gilte. Pond xij unc.
- It. a Cote of Tawney Damaske purfullyd w^t Ffelewet appteyning to O^r Ladye.

- It. a rede Sateyn Cote w^t two payer of Beds of blakke Gent ap-
teyning to her Sonne.
- It. two Aul clothes of Lynnyn Clothe of the gifte of Rich. Hil-
derton.
- It. a Cote of rede Sateyn purfilled with grene Damaske.
- It. a Cote for her sonne of the same Sateyn p̄filled w^t blakke vel-
vet w^t spagills of golde.
- It. a Ffontelet of Cipris garnished w^t Ribands.
- It. Frounte for the Aul of white Chamelet lyned w^t Bokeram.
- It. a Cote for her Sonn w^t xxij^d in money & viij new^e Grotts &
ij^{ob.} w^t two Broches of Silv. & a Kerchyr of Cypress w^t Silver
Crosses.
- It. ye ymage of Jesus for ye Resurrection.
- It. a payr of Corall Bedys w^t xx Gaudys Silv & a Knope sett
w^t Golde & Perle.
- It. a Masse Book pryned.

In eus. Joh. Nele & Rob^t Cooper.

ALTAR SCE TRINITATIS.

- Inprimis a Vestament of rede Sateyn w^t a green Crosse w^t all the
appell of the gifte of Thomis Jackenet.
- It. a Vestament of white Ffustian w^t a crosse of rede worsted w^t
all the appell.
- It. an olde Vestament of Borde Alisandr w^t the appell w^t a Cor-
poras, w^t a Case of Silk w^t Cressants.

Bona in eus. Rbti Coope
nuper in eus. Walte Hatelye.

- Two vestaments of Ray Velvet.
- It. a vestament of rede branchyd w^t Grene & Rosys of Golde.
- It. two Vestaments of white.
- It. a vestament of blackke worsted branchyd w^t Golde.
- It. a vestament of blew worsted.
- It. another vestament of white Damaske w^t a Crosse of Red Felfett.
- It. a Crismatorie Silv p. cell. gilte.
- It. a Boke called a Manuell.

It. a Chales & a Masse boke. ptn Alt bte Marie.

It. a Chales & a Masse boke ptn Alt Altar the Masse boke w^t in
the Chirche and the Chales in the keeping of R. C.

In cust. Johis Nele.

It. an arrow for Seint Edmund.

It. a Crosse and Staffe for Seint Nicholas.

It. a Crowne of Laton for Seint Katyn.

It. a Seint Katyn Whele.

It. ij Maser for Seint Edmund.

It. vj yernes pteyning to the Shryvyng Stole for Lenton.

It. a pece of Waynescote pteyning to the Canape for Seint Ni-
cholas, w^t Tentour Hooks.

It. iij Small Crownes for Seint Katyn.

In cus. Walteri Hatley.

ALT. ALTAR.

Inprimis a Sewte of Vestaments of Clothe of Tissue of the gifte
of Thomas Jackenet.

It. a sewte of vestaments of white Damaske.

It. a Coope of white Damaske w^t an Orpherey of rede velvet.

It. a Coope of rede Bawdekyn, w^t Dekyn & Sub Dekyn of the
same.

It. two Coopes of blew Chamelett.

It. two leynton Clothes of the same Chamelet.

It. a Coope of blakke worsted w^t sterres w^t a Chisuble w^t Deakyn
& Sub Deakyn of the same.

It. a blakke Coope w^t Flowers of Golde of blakke worsted and a
vestament of the same. in Ecclia.

It. a Vestament of Ray velvet w^t a grene Crosse of Sateyn. in
Ecclia.

It. an olde Cope of Ray velvet. in Ecclia.

It. a vestament in Ray Velvet. & a Crosse of Rede & Roses of
Golde. in Ecclia.

It. an olde vestament of Rede for Jhus Messe. in Ecclia.

- It. a vestament of grene Damaske w^t a crosse of rede.
- It. a Hangyng of an Auter w^t a Ffrounte of blew velvet w^t Flowers of Gold.
- It. a Pawle of blew Silke w^t Byrds wrought in ye same.
- It. two olde Pawles of grene silk w^t byrds & Braunchis.
- It. a Pawle of blake velvet, w^t a Crosse of rede velvet.
- It. two Curteyns of blew Sarsenet.
- It. an old Cloth of blew Tartone w^t Fflowers peynted on the same.
- It. v Pelowes, wheroft oon of Tissue, another of rede Cloth of Gold & two other of old rede Silke & oon of rede Clothe of Bawdekyn.
- It. fower Corporacs w^t iiiij Cases wheroft oon of rede cloth of Gold, another of Nedill Werke w^t th' armys of the Passion, Another w^t a Lybards Hede of Gold, and the iiiij of blew Silk w^t Byrds & Braunchis.
- It. vj olde Albs for children w^t Parures of blew Chamelet. in Ecclia.
- It. a clothe of white steyned w^t Armys of the Passion w^t a Frounte of two Curteyns pteyning to the same.
- It. a Vale of Lenton of white cloth. In ecclia.
- It. a olde Cotidan Hangyng for the Alter steyned, w^t two curteyns & a Ffrounte of the same.
- It. an olde Clothe of Silk for berin the Crysmatorye to the Ffounte.
- It. another Clothe of Syndale for the Crysmatorye.
- It. v old Altar clothes, w^t an Alter clothe of Diaper. In Ecclia.
- It. two Altar clothes of Lynnyn Clothe.
- It. viij Alter Clothes of the gift. In Ecclia.
- It. two olde Towells of Diaper for Hoselyng. In Ecclia.
- It. three old Towells for the Aul Ende of Lynnyn Clothe. In Ecclia.
- It. a Ffrounte steyned w^t the Resurrexisⁱon in the mids of Lynnyn cloth.
- It. two Curteyns of the same w^t Angells steyned upon them.
- It. a Towell of Hoselyng of Lynnyn Clothe wrought w^t blakke Silke.
- It. A Clothe of Tapestry Werke for chirchyng of Wifs lyned w^t Canvas. In Ecclia.
- It. Paier of Crewetts of Peauter. in Ecclia.
- It. two new Surplices.

It. iiij Surplices, made by Chirchewarden.
It. an olde Surplice and a smoke Surplice.

Reed the xxij Day of Feby
in the xxi yer of K. H. VII.
of the gifte of Maistres Ashewell
as foloweth :—

Inprimis a Sute of Vestaments of blakke velvet w^t white roses th'on.
It. a Chaleise, Pondr. xvij unc to be used at Seint Laurent. Alt.
It. j Angus Dei of Sylv & Gilte w^t a Lasse.
It. a Coler of Copir Golde w^t count fet. Perle for our Lady.
It. a Corporas Case of blewe Tissue.
It. a Paxbrede of Silv & gilte Pondr.....Unc.
It. two Cruetts of Silv & gilte of the said gifte.

HEREAFTER FOLOWETH THE BOOKS.

IN CUS. WALT HATELEY.

Inprimis Two olde Missales of Vylem w^t Coots.
It. a great olde Missale, w^t Grayles noted in the same.
It. two olde Grayles coved w^t Cots.
It. two small olde Greyles.
It. a Pistill Booke.
It. two great Antiphons bounden w^t Bolyons.
It. a new Antiphons Breviale of the gifte of M^r Cooke.
It. three olde Small Antiphons.
It. v Processiones olde.
It. two Emanuells.
It. a Psalter olde w^t Venites in thende.
It. an olde Psalter w^t Diriges atte Ende.
It. an olde Legent devided in two pties.

All these in Ecclia.

THE JEWELLS.

IN CUS. WALT HATELEY.

- Inprimis a Crosse of Silv & Gilte w^t Mary & John.
 It. a Staffe of Copir & Gilte, to the same.
 It. a Crosse Cloth to the s^d Crosse of rede Silke w^t th' Assompcion
 steyned.
 It. an olde Crosse of Copir w^t a Staffe of Copir to the same and a
 Crosse cloth of greene Silk. In ecclia.
 It. a Crysmatorie of Silv p. cell. gilte. In Ecclia.
 It. a Chaleise double gilte w^t a Crucifix on the Ffoote & Spone of
 Silv & gilt to the s^d Chaleis.
 It. an old Chaleise parcell gilte broken. In ecclia.
 It. a Pix & a Mountr of Silv & gilte.
 It. a Pax enamelled Silv & gilte, gifte of Mr Hesewell.
 It. a Peir of Cruetts of Silv gifte of Mr Hesewell.
 It. a Sonne of Silv for the Sacrament.
 It. a Pax of Silv peel gilte.
 It. a Paier of Candelstikks of Silv peel gilt.
 It. a Paier of Sensors of Silv peel gilt.
 It. two Shipps of Silv peel gilte w^t the Spons of Silv to the same.
 It. a Relique, called a box of Silver w^t the Oyle of Seint Nicholas.
 It. another littel box of Silv w^t a bon of Seint Lawrence.
 It. a olde Crosse of Tymbir w^t Silv plates upon it.
 It. a littil olde Crosse of Copir & gilte.
 It. two Beds of Silv & gilt w^t a Case of Silke w^t two Knoppes & Tas-
 sells of Silke to the same.
 It. a Pix of Laton, w^t a clothe of chaungible Sarsenet. In Ecclia.
 It. a cloth of old Silk for the s^d Pix. In Ecclia.
 It. two Great Stondays of Laton standyng before the Alter.
 It. vj small Candelstikks of Laton. In Ecclia.
 It. a Payer of olde Sencers of Laton w^t a Shipp of Laton.
 It. a Fier Panne of Yern. In Ecclia.

- It. a Paier of Organs. In Ecclia.
- It. two olde Pax bredes of Tymbir peynted. In Ecclia.
- It. an olde Basyn of Laton enhamelled. In Ecclia.
- It. a Crysmatori of Tyn in the keeping of the Chantere Priest.
 Ad hue in cus. Johis Thirleby
 in iiiij Pixids. modo in cus. Johis Stronge.
- Imprimis a Shoo of Silv for the Ymage w^t v Pecs of Silv & a Pece of
 a peny weighing in all two unc 1 gr. in a box.
- It. two Deds, a Relesse and an Obligacon consnyng the Ten^t in the
 Pety Cure goven to the Chantry by Maistres Charles.
- It. an Indenture consnyng the Almes Houses in the Chirche Yerd
 w^t a Bill indented aunexed to the same.
- It. a pcell of the Mounstr for to sett in the Hoste, w^t two Cristall
 Stones set in Silv in a box w^t a claspe of a Booke of Silv.
- It. xiiij Deds, Chartos, & Muniments consnyng the lands in Cam-
 brigge ffield, & Chesterton of the gifte of Maistres Charles.
- It. an Ymage of Or Lady & her Sonne of Copir & gilt w^t a Cristall
 Stone.
- It. a Coler of Gold ffor to hange abowght oure Ladiis nekke off ix
 Lynks in the Coler of the delyvy of Doctor Jubbys, the which
 Mas^r Potycary had receyvyd when the Chapel of oure Lady was
 takyn downe.
- It. an Howche of Silver and Gilte w^t xj Braunches & iiij Stons &
 v Perles.

IN CISTA ET CUST. JOHIS NELE.

- Inprimus a Covlight of Tapstre werke.
- It. a Covlight of Grene.
- It. two Towells of Diap.
- It. x Ffrontlets for Aul single.
- It. an olde Fferte clothe.
- It. Lynnyn Clothes steyned w^t Crosses for Lente.
- It. a Clothe for the Roode Lofte, steyned w^t Moses.
- It. an olde Ffronte of Bustyan.

- It. a Cappe of blakke Velvet w^t fyve perletts for y^e Ladys Sonne.
 It. a Curteyn of white w^t Gilte Roses steyned of Lynnyn clothe.
 It. vj Lente Clothes of Lynnyn.
 It. j Ffrounte for Seint Laurence Alt^r for Lente steyned, of Lynnyn.
 It. an Hangyng for the s^d Altar of the same.

BOOKS REMAYNYNG IN THE KEEPYNG
 OF JOHN THIRLEBY, MODO IN ECCLIA.

- Inprimis. a Masse booke olde belongyng to Trinitie Ault.
 It. another Masse booke olde w^t certeyn muniments of the Chirche
 written in thende.
 It. two olde Portosis wreten on pchemyn.
 It. an olde Pmer belongyng to Trinitie Chapell w^t a cheyne.
 It. a Pmer belongyng to our Ladys Chapell w^t a cheyne.
 It. to a Greate Masse Booke.

M.D. That I Thom^s. Fforster Principal of St Marys' Hostell in
 Cambrigge have receyved of Andrew Pomel & Thom^s. Marcell, One
 Chaleyse pcell gilte having in the Paten a Varnakill & in the Foote
 ij Peche brokyn. This iij Day of May the Secund Yere of the
 Reigne of Kyng Harry the viij.

Inventories of Church goods, 1513.

BONA JOCALIA PTINENCIA ECCLIE BTE MARIE JUXTA FORUM IN
 CUSTODIA ANDREE POMEL ET PER EUND ANDREAM DELIBAT
 ANNO DNI MILL^{mo}. CCCCCXIIJ^{mo}. MODO IN CUSTODIA ALANI
 WELLS P. AN. DNI MILL^{mo}. Diiijj.

- Inprimus. A Crosse of Silver & Gilte w^t Mary & John, Silver &
 gilte.
 It. a Staffe of Copir and Gylte, the Cross pond. fyve score unc xvij
 unc & vj unc.
 It. a monster of Silver and gilt w^t a Vyce of Silver and gyld to Sett
 in the Sacrament Pond^r xl ix unc & vj unc.
 It. vij Chalyses.

- It. ij Candillstycks of Silvere pcell gilt q^r. Unum pond. iij^{lb}. viij^{unc}.
 Alt^r. pond. iij^{lb}. vij^{unc}.
- It. ij Sensors of Silvere q^r. Unum pond. xliji unc iij q^r. Alt^r. xliv.
 unc ij q^r.
- It. ij Shyppys of Silvere & 2 lyttle Spons. xvij unc.
- It. ij Eweres of Silver. pond iiij unc ij d^r.
- It. ij Paxis the On full gylt, the other pcell gylt w^t a Vyce of Silver
 & a gylt spon Pondr xxx unc.
- It. a Crymatorie of Silver w^t two clothes of Grene Ray Silk.
- It. a Sonne of Silver & gilte for the Sacrament Pond^r. iij unc & a q^r.
- It. ix Corporasse Cupys w^t vij Kerchys.
- It. ij Shoys of Silver belonging to O^r Lady w^t on Cristal Ston sett
 in Sylver Pond. iiij unc.
- It. the Assumption of O^r Lady in Copir.
- It. a Littel Box Huche, therein ij Payer of Coral Beds and an
 owche for Seint Nicholas Bone.
- It. a Sypyrs Kyrche belongyng to the Crosse.
- It. a monstr. of Silvere, with St Nicholas Oyle.
- It. a Botell of Sylv w^t St Lawrence Bone.
- It. a Cross of Sylver pond. ij unc.
- It. a Crucifix with a Bowle of Sylver.
- It. a Agnus Dei Sylver & gylt. Pond One unc & a q^r set w^t a penny
 silv and gilt.
- It. a Colere of Gold w^t ix Lynks. Pond one unc & a dmi.
- It. a Crowne of Sylvere & gylte w^t xxix Perles Pond. vj unc.
 q^r.
- It. a Silver Gyrdyll sett w^t Perle w^t a Bukkyll & Pendant of Sylver
 and gilt. Pond ix unc & dmi unc.
- It. a Crucifix of Coop^r w^t a Cristall.
- It. a Fyllet w^t counterfett Perle and stone. Pond. ij unc. & a q^r.
- It. a Cote of Red Satene purfylled w^t blak velvet w^t a Bokyll of
 Silver.
- It. a Cote for her Sone of Red Satene w^t too Gold rynges w^t Stoneyes
 in them, w^t a littel payer of Perle Beds. *Caret sold for the
 Rode Loft.*

It. a Bagge seled w^t an Egle w^t dyvs Incluse pteyning to O^r Ladye Pond. jq^r & di^r.

Oblagation from Tho^s Chyrche Bellfounder of Bury and others.

It. a Chalyse w^t a Paten pond xj unc & di unc & q^r unc w^t a Lambe in the Paten and a Crucifixe in the Fote of the Chaleysse.

It. a Chalyse w^t a Paten pond xv. unc & di cu tribus Knoppys in Pede & an Ymage of oure Ladye in the Paten & Thus on the other syde of the Paten & a Crucifyxe in the Foote of the Chalysesse.

It. a Chalysse w^t a Paten Pond. xxij unc. & di with a V. nacle in the Paten & a Scriptur w^t *Salus in Salvatore* in the Foote of the Chalyse & thus in evy Square.

It. a broken Chalesse Pond. xij unc & di.

Md. That Rob^t Goodhale Chirchewarden hath delyved all such Toells, Implements, & writings to Rob^t Smythe Chirchewarden for the yere to come 24 May. 9 Hen^y 8. in presence of Hugh Chapman.

Inventories of Church goods, 1541.

JUELLS & GOODS IN THE HANDS OF MR W^m. HASYLL & M. JOHN VEYSEY CHIRCHEWARDENS.

Imprimis 5 Chaleys.

It. 13 Corporas Cases with Kerchyffes.

It. a lyttle Crowne of Silv w^t Stone & Perle.

It. 2 of O^r Ladys Coots of red & grene Saten & two littel Coots.

It. Seynt Savyors Cote of Red velvet purfed.

It. a littel velvet box, w^t 2 littel Caps of Velvett.

It. a Cypressse for the Cross & 2 Canapes for the Sacrement.

It. a Crosse of Silver & Gilte w^t Mary & John w^t a Staffe of silver & gilte, w^t Case.

It. 2 Silv Candylstikks pcell gylt.

It. 2 Sencers of Sylver.

It. a Monstre clene of gylte.

- It. 2 Shippys w^t 2 spones.
- It. 2 Paxys w^t the Soon of Silv & Gylte.
- It. the Crysmaṭorie of Silver.
- It. the Crewitts of Silv pcell gylte.

Inventory of Church goods, 1634.

- A great Bible.
- Bishop Jewells Works.
- Book of Homelys.
- Erasmus' Paraphrase.
- 4 Service Books.
- A Book of Canons.
- 2 Communion Cups of Silver with Covers.
- A Communion Table cloth of blew velvet, lined.
- An imbroidered Carpet.
- A Surplice.
- 3 Table cloths.
- 2 Towells.
- A Parchment Book of Evidences.
- A blew Velvet Cushion with a cover for the Pulpit.
- 3 Ladders.
- A Church Hook.
- A Chest to lock Writings in.
- A Nedlework Cushion for the Mayor.
- A Crimson Cushion and cloth of velvet for the Pulpit.
- A Box of Evidences and Apprentices Indentures.
- A Table of Marriage.
- 4 other Cushions.
- A Desk for Jewells works to lye upon.
- 18 Bucketts.
- 18 Skoops.
- 2 Flagons for the Communions.
- A Parchment book for Christenings, burials, and marriages.

GLOSSARY OF WORDS USED IN THE INVENTORIES.

- Agnus Dei*, a representation of the Paschal Lamb.
Albe, a long-sleeved linen vest.
Amice, a kind of veil put over the head, forming a collar.
Antiphoner, a book containing the anthems and all other musical portions of the Breviary.
Apparel, embroidered work sewn to the albe.
Baldriek, a piece of leather, fastening the clapper of a bell, a collar.
Bawdekyne, Baldacca, or Bagdad; whence in Italian Baldachino, a canopy of state, cloth of gold from Bagdad.
Bokeram, buckram.
Borde Alisaundre, trimming of cloth of Alexandria.
Brigg, cloth of Bruges.
Bustian, a coarse cloth, fustian.
Capa chor'i, a cope or cloak used at the chief festivals.
Chamelet, Camelot, a kind of cloth made of silk and camel's hair.
Chisuble, chasuble, a cape with a hole in the middle for the head; also called a *vestment*.
Chrismatorie, a vessel in which the chrism, a mixture, consecrated by the bishop, was kept to be used in baptisms, &c.
Cipris, Cypress, a fine kind of gauze like crape.
Coope, cope, a rich processional vestment.
Corporas, the linen cloth on which the sacred elements were deposited.
Cotidan, cotton.
Cruet, a vessel for holding wine, &c.
Diriges, dirges, matins for the dead.
Dornycks, stuff made at Dornix or Tournay.
Emanuels, see Manuals.
Ferte, feretrum, a shrine.
Frounte, an antependium or veil hung before the altar.
Gent, stuff of Ghent.
Grayles, books containing thegraduals and all the other musical portions of the Missal.
Hoselyng, the act of receiving the Host or sacramental wafer.
Howche, hutch, a small box, casket, or jewel.
Laton, latten, a mixed metal.
Legent, a book containing all the Lectures in the Breviary.
Manuel, a book containing the occasional offices, Baptism, &c.
Masar, a bowl.
Mounstre, monstrance, or ostensorium, where the Host was exposed to view.

Ordinale, a book of regulations for the concurrence of festivals.

Orphrey, embroidery on the chasuble or vestment.

Patent, paten.

Paxle, a palla, or covering to the altar.

Pax, a piece of wood or metal with the picture of Christ upon it.

Phaunon, faunon, a scarf-like ornament worn by the priest.

Phialæ, vessels for holding fluids.

Pistill, book of Epistles.

Pix, the box in which the consecrated wafer was kept, commonly made in the form of a dove.

Portos, a breviary.

Primer, a prayer book, containing only the Hours of the BVM, the seven psalms and litany, and the Vigils of the dead.

Ray, streaked or striped.

Skippe, a boat in which incense was carried until used in the censer.

Stole, a narrow band of embroidered silk.

Superpellicea, linen vestments, surplices.

Tissue, cloth of gold.

Tunica dalmatica, a white vestment used by deacons.

Turibulum, a thurible or censer.

Varnakill, Vernaculum, St Veronica's cloth, on which was our Lord's portrait.

ANNALS
OF THE
CHURCH OF ST MARY THE GREAT,
CAMBRIDGE.

BY THE
REV. EDMUND VENABLES, M.A.
CANON RESIDENTIARY OF LINCOLN.

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THE CHURCH OF ST MARY THE GREAT, CAMBRIDGE.

By the Rev. EDMUND VENABLES, M.A., Canon Residentiary of Lincoln Cathedral.
Read before the Archaeological Institute, July 6, 1854. Reprinted from
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THERE is perhaps no object so completely identified with the idea of Cambridge in the mind of every member of this University as the Church of Great St Mary. Conspicuous from its situation in the very centre of the town, and from being by many degrees the largest and most stately of its parish churches, there is no other building which has for so long a period been so intimately connected with the public life of the University. It is within its walls, or those of the churches which occupied the same site, that the University has for centuries been accustomed to assemble in its corporate capacity, to hear sermons, and perform all the more solemn religious ceremonials; and it was here that, until the erection of the Senate House, the Commencements were kept, the speeches recited, the theological disputations held, and much public business transacted which has now happily obtained a distinct and more appropriate location. The purpose of this paper is, not so much to illustrate the architecture, as the history of the church, and to present a record of some of the more interesting events which have from time to time been transacted within it, and of those successive alterations in its services, and furniture, which so accurately

reflect the mutations in the national creed, and the varying tone of feeling of the governing body in the Church and University.

The original foundation of St Mary's is wrapt in the same obscurity with that of most of our parish churches. The first notice I have been able to discover of it is of its being "much defaced with fire," July 9, 1290¹. This injury was attributed to the Jews, those scapegoats of the middle ages, who, Fuller erroneously asserts, were in consequence commanded to leave the town, where they had a large synagogue. A considerable time seems to have elapsed before the damage was fully repaired, for, in 1315, Alan de Wellis, burgess of the town, bequeathed "a mark to the building of St Mary's Church²." From Bishop Lisle's Register we learn that orders for the consecration of the high altar were sent, May 17, 1346, but from some unknown cause the ceremony seems not to have taken place till March 15, 1351. About this time the advowson was given by Edward III. to his new foundation of King's Hall, from which it has descended to its present possessors, Trinity College. Within two centuries of its repair after the fire, little more than one after the consecration of its Altar, it was found necessary, either from its ruinous condition, or from the church being inadequate in size and beauty to the requirements and taste of the University, to rebuild the whole, and the first stone of the present building was laid May 16, 1478, "at forty-five minutes past six p.m."³ "All church work," says Fuller, "is slow; the mention of St Mary's mindeth me of church work indeed, so long was it from the founding to the finishing thereof." And well might he say so; for, as he further records, notwithstanding the great exertions made by the University to obtain contribu-

¹ Fuller's *Hist. Camb.* p. 77. Baker's MSS. ix. 94. [For earlier notices, from 1205 downwards, see Mr Sandars' paper.]

² Cole's MSS. ix. 54.

³ Caii *Hist. Acad.* p. 89.

tions to the building, and the liberal sums voted by them from their own chest, forty-one years elapsed before the fabric of the church was finished, and a hundred and thirty before the top stone of the tower was laid, and the edifice completed. The same historian informs us that “there was expended in the structure of the church alone, £795. 2s. 1d., all bestowed by charitable people for that purpose¹. ” The general superintendence of the building seems to have been committed to the parish, and the work crept on in the midst of many difficulties and discouragements, and was at last completed in 1519, with the exception of the tower, for which it had to wait nearly another century.

The church being now finished (with this exception) very nearly in the form in which we at present see it, steps were taken to provide it with the furniture required by the existing ritual. Nothing was then considered more essential to the completeness of a church than a gorgeous Rood Loft². Parishes vied with one another in the rich and elaborate character of the structures which had by degrees usurped the place of the primitive *cancelli*, and though few have been allowed to survive the iconoclastic zeal of the Reformation, or the ignorance of later (so-called) church restorers and beautifiers, those that remain enable us to appreciate the taste and skill which were employed in their erection, and the lavish expenditure which they must have involved. No doubt every effort was made to furnish the University Church in this respect with the utmost splendour; and the original indenture for its erection, which has been fortunately preserved to us, proves that St Mary’s Rood Loft was one of no common magnificence. This document is as follows³:—

¹ *Hist. Univ. Camb.* p. 180.

² There was among the Church furniture in 1506, “A clothe for the rood-loft steyned with Moses.”

³ This indenture was found by the late industrious Mr Bowtell in the

"Thys Indenture made the last day of June in the xijth yere of y^e reign of our soueraign lord Kyng Henry viijth [1520], bytwen Petir Cheke¹ gentilman and Rob^t. Smyth, wex-chaundeler chirche wardyns and kepers of the goods and catells of y^e parishe chirche of Seynt Mary next the Markett of Cambrigge, Mr. W^m. Butt Doctor of physike, Mr. Henry Hallehed, Richard Clerk, Rob^t. Hobbys &c. with other moe parochianers of the said parisshe un that oon parte, And John Nune of Drynkeston and Roger Belle of Ashfeld in the countie of Suffolk, kervers, on that other parte, Wittnessyth that the said John Nunne and Roger Belle covaunte and graunte and also bynden them, ther heyres, and executors by theise presents, that they schall make and cause to be made a new Roodde lofte mete and convenient for the said Chirche of Seynt Mary streytchyngh in lenght thoroughhoute the same chirche, and the Iles thereof, corespondent to a dore made in a walle un the South side of the same Chirche, all the Howsyngs, Crests, Voultys, Orbs, Lyntells, Vorcers, Crownes, Archeboteyns, and Bacs² for the small Housyngs, and all the Dores, fynyalls,

parish chest (where it is still preserved), tied up with others and labelled "these deeds appear to be useless." His transcript is to be found in his MSS. in Downing College.

¹ This was probably the father of the famous Sir John Cheke, immortalised by Milton (Sonnet xi.) as the reviver of the study of Greek in the University, and tutor of king Edward VI.

He was one of the esquire bedells of the University, and died 1529, bequeathing "his soll to Almyty God, and to our Lady St Mary, and to all th' hole company of heven, and hys body to be buried in St Mary Chyrche before Sent Poll."

² Professor Willis, *Architectural Nomenclature of the Middle Ages*, defines these terms as "the elementary parts of tabernacle and canopy work of the richest description, similar to that which crowns the monuments, stalls, and altars of this period." *Housings* (called also *maisons* and *hovels*) stand for tabernacles or niches; *crests* are the pierced battlements, or other ornamental finishing; *orbs* (*fenestræ orbæ*) stand for blank panelling; *lintells* for the upper portion of windows; *vorcers* (called also *voussures*, *volsuræ*, *resuræ*) are vaults; *crownes* are, probably, almost synonymous with canopies; *archbotyns* are flying buttresses; *bacs for the small housings*, are the bases, or pedestals for the images in the smaller niches; while, lastly, the *finials* or *gabeletts* are the pinnacles, and the ornamented canopies of the niches, the former word never being applied in

and gabeletts therof, schal be of good Substancyall and hable waynescote: And all the pryncypall Bacs and Crownes for y^e great housyngs therof and y^e Archebotyns therunto belongyng, schal be of good and hable oke withoute sappe, rifte, wyndeshakk, or other deformatif hurtefull.

“And the briste of the seyd new Rodde Loft schal be after and accordyng to the briste of y^e Roddelofte within y^e parisshe Chirche of Tripplow in all maner housyngs, fynyalls, gabeletts, formes, fygures, and rankenesse of Werke as good or better in every poynte.

“And the briste of the sayd new Roddeloft schal be in depnesse viij foots, and the soler¹ therof schal be in bredith viij foots with suche yomags² as schal be advysed and appoyned by the parochyners of the said parisshe of Seynt Mary and the Tremer, after the Roddeloft of the percrose of the quyer with a double dore, the percrosses of the ij chappells eyther of them with a single dore. The bakkesyde of the sayd Roddeloft to be also lyke to the bakkesyde of the Roodeloft of Gasseley or better, with a poulpete³ into the mydds of the quyer. And all and every of these premyses schal be after and accordyng to the Tremer, the Voulte, the dores, the percrosses and other werks of the Roodloft of the Chirche of Gasseley in the countye of Suffolke, as good or better in every poynte, and to agre and accorde for the rumme of the said Chirche of Seynt Mary after the best workmanschipp and proporcione in every poynte. And all the Tymber of the same Roodloft schal be full seiasoned tymber. And all the Yomags therof schal be of good pyketurs, fourmes, and Vicenamyes⁴ without Ryfts, Crakks, or other deformatywyss. The pillours therof schal be of full seasoned oke.

“The housyngs, entayles, lyntells, fynyalls, and gabeletts, schal be Waynschott, and also schall set up a Beme wherupon the Roodloft

the middle ages, in its present restricted sense, to the bunch of foliage at the top of a pinnacle or canopy, which now usurps the name.

¹ The floor of the Loft or gallery containing the Rood.

² Images.

³ Pulpit.

⁴ “Physiognomies.”

“When as the paine of death she tasted had

And but half scene his ugly *risonomie*.”

SPENSER, *Faery Queen*, V. iv. 11.

schall stonde lyke unto the Beme within the sayde Roodeloft of Gasseye as good or better as the same beme of Gasseye, met and convenient for y^e said Chirch of Seynt Mary. And also schall make a Candylbeme mete and convenient for our Ladye Chappell within the said Chirche of Seynt Mary. All theise premyses after and accordyng to the best werkmanchipp and proporcione as good as the patrons afore rehersed be, or better in every poynte, to be habled and juged in tyme convenient after yt be made and ffynished by two indefferent personnes, wherof oon schal be chosen by the forsaide chirchewardens and parochianers of Seynt Mary parisshe: and thodir by y^e said John Nunne and Roger Bell. And the said John Nunne and Roger covenauant and graunte by these presents that they schall clerly and holly ffynysshe all and every of the said premyses accordyng as ys afore rehersed, byfore the ffeast of pentycost, whiche schal be in the yere of our lord god m^l d^c xxij. For whych premyses so to be accomplyschedd and don, the sayd Chirchewardens and parochianers afore-named by th' assent and concenent of all the parochianers of the said parisshe, covenauant, and graunte, and also bynde them, and ther Executors, by these presents, to pay therfore and canse to be payed unto the sayd John Nunne and Roger to their Executors or assignes lxxxij^l. vi^s. viij^d. sterling, wherof the saide John Nunne and Roger have receyved and hadde at sealyng herof lii^l. vi^s. viij^d. sterling of the whiche lii^l. vi^s. viij^d. sterling the sayde John Nunne and Roger knowlegge therselfs well and truly to be content and payed and therof dothe utterly acquyte and discharge the saide Chirchewardens and parochyaners ther Executors and Assignes by theise presents.

"And xl^l. sterling resydue of the sayde summe schal be payed unto the sayd John Nunne and Roger to their Executors and Assignes, in maner and forme folowyng; That ys to Wytte atte fest of the Natyvyte of Seynt John Baptist next coumyng, after the date herof, xx^l. sterling. And atte suche tyme as the said John Nunne and Roger have clerly and holly fynysshed all the premyses other xx^l. sterling in full payment and contentacion of the foresayd summe of Lxxxij^l. vi^s. viij^d. To the which covenauants payments graunts and articles aforesaid and every of them un eyther parte of the foresaid partyes well and truly to be observed performed and kept, eyther of the said partyes bynde them to thodir ther hers and Executors in the summe of an c^l. sterling by theise presents.

"Into Wytnesse werof the partyes aforesaid to theise Indenturs Interchaunhably have putte ther Sealls. Yoven the day and yer abovesaid.

"per me ROGERUM BELLE,
"per me JOHANNEM NUNNE."

The works of the Rood Loft seem to have been continued during part of three years, and to have been brought to a conclusion in 1523, when the images of the Blessed Virgin and St John on either side of the Rood were dedicated¹. Further decorative works, however, were carried on for some years longer, and in 1525 we find it noted in the parish books that the executors "of Mr John Erliche owe for a Legace by hym made to the said chirche over and bysides, 60s. already paid, for the *guylding* of the Triniti in the Rode Loft."

In 1519 the great crucifix "parcel gilt" demolished in the 4th year of Elizabeth, was set up, and in the same year the body of the church was seated by general subscription; £7. 17s. 5d. was raised, and 30s. was paid to William Whyte "for the full contentacyon of the paryssche parte of the payment." In 1538 the side chapel was erected and seats made in it "at ye charge of xxxvij^s iiiij^d," and two new seats were made in the body of the church, for the "bord and tymber" of which 13s. 4d. was paid. One of these was a permanent erection, being "under pinned with stone and mortar." The heads of houses and University officers were probably seated at this time, as they certainly were subsequently till the erection of the Doctors' gallery in the middle of the last century, in stalls on either side of the Chancel. Here too the representatives of the monastic orders of Cambridge had their place, when a sermon *ad clerum*, or any other special occasion, drew them from their own churches².

¹ Parish Books. "It. for holowyng of y^e Ymagesse of Mari and Jhon viij^d."

² P. B. A.D. 1508. "When there is a sermon ad clerum, the white

The tower, though of no great height (131 feet), nor boasting of any remarkable beauty or stateliness, was the work of nearly a century. It was carried on with spiritless, halting progress; the necessary funds being raised with the utmost difficulty, in spite of the most persevering endeavours on the part of the University and Town to free themselves from the disgrace of having begun to build and not being able to finish. Subscriptions were entered into in the colleges, collections were made from year to year at the commencements, legacies were hunted after, and in some cases obtained, and letters couched in terms of the most humble supplication were dispatched to various rich and noble members of the University: but the sums that were derived from every source were far from commensurate with the plans and expectations of the promoters of the work, and when at length, in 1608, it was declared finished, and the topmost stone was laid by Robert Grumbold, the master workman, it was only by a kind of compromise, as it was still destitute of the spire, with which we learn from documentary evidence it had been intended to crown the whole.

Before the building of the tower¹, the bells were in a temporary bell-lodge in the churchyard, which, the parish books inform us, was in 1515 taken down, the materials sold, and the bells hung in what was by courtesy called “the steeple²,” chanons in the iij stalls on the south and the monkeys in the iij on the north syde.³

¹ P. B. 1515. “It. to a mason to make holys in the stepell to hang the bells, iij*j*.^d.

“It. to ij pieces of tumber for the hanging of the bells, iiij*s*. vij^d.

“It. to the smith in the petieury for the iron worke of the bells, iiiij*s*. ij^d.

“It. for 400 of segg for the stepell.”

² “1517. For takyn down of the segge and tymbre of the stepyll xv*j*^d.

“1518. For timber for the stepyll, xiiij fotte.

“1529. To iij laborers for haueing keepe heauing up stonys to the steple either of them v dayes worke v^s.

“1532. For makyn of studdys to hold up the steeple roofe xij^d.”

though it had not quite reached the elevation of the church, and was covered with a roof of sedge. The parish books show that the work was slowly going on from this date, and was, in 1536, sufficiently advanced for the great west window, a truly noble specimen of perpendicular architecture, to be glazed. The entry in the following year, “payd to two men for half a day werk to bord y^e stepill to keep oute byrds vjd.” proves how incomplete the tower still was, in which state it remained till 1544, when fourpence was paid to one “Father Rotheram for viewing the steeple.” The result of this survey appears in the entries of the following year, when stone and slate were brought in considerable quantities from the now dissolved monasteries¹, and several additional feet of height were added. The west portal of cinquecento design, which, though possessing no beauty, and out of keeping with the architecture around it, has, not unregretted, lately given place to a design of Mr Scott’s, was completed Jan. 20, 1576. Lady Burghley and others contributed money to it, and Sir W. Mildmay², the founder of Emmanuel College, twenty tons of freestone. It cost £113. 4s. 2d.³: an enormous sum, considering the altered value of money. The clock which surmounts it was the gift of Mr John Hatcher. It cost him £33. 6s. 8d., and in 1584 he bequeathed a sum of 40s. annually to keep it in repair. This same benefactor, in 1576, caused “a newe dore to be made on the south side of S. Marie’s church into the hier chapple.”

Dr Perne, Master of Peter House, the Vicar of Bray of Cambridge, from whose convenient changes of opinion in con-

¹ “It. of W^m. Meere for ye stone at ye Black Friers xl^s.
for caryage of 20 lodes of slate from the late Austen Fryers iij^s. iv^d.
for 4 pecys of great tymber conteyning 64 feet, x^e. viij^d.
for two lodes of lyme from the late White Fryers iv^d.”

² “March 3, 1575. Letters of thanks were sent to Sir W. Mildmay for some extraordinary large stones towards the steeple.”

³ Baker’s MSS. xxiv.

formity with those of the governing body in church and state, the wits of the day coined a new verb, *pernare*¹—was at this time the most active promoter of the completion of St Mary's tower. It was under his superintendence that the western portal was erected, and either by him, or at his instance, letters were written to Whitgift, then Bishop of Worcester, Scambler, Bishop of Peterborough, Bentham, Bishop of Lichfield, Serjeant Bendlows, and others, setting forth the poverty of the University, and earnestly petitioning for liberal benefactions. These letters, copied by Cole from the Public Orator's Book², are curious examples of begging letters two centuries ago. Writing to the Bishop of Peterborough, he laments that the tower “nunc humo serpit, atque in obscuro delitescit, unde nec ipsa videri, neque campanæ in eâ collocatae pulsari, nedum audiri possint,” and begs that he will contribute to the raising of it at least to a sufficient height for the ringing of the bells. To Serjeant Bendlows he speaks of the wish of the University to raise the steeple above the roof, which “in summâ ærarii nostri pauperitate nunquam aggredi sumus ausi.” At his death, Dr Perne, bequeathed £10 towards the work, which was then approaching completion.

We have already referred to documentary evidence of a design for completing the tower with a spire. The following is the record alluded to; it is from the Cottonian Collection (*Faustina, c. iii.*)—

“The square tower of St. Maries to be bulded 24 foote higher: the Spire or Broche wil be 80 foote hie at the leaste—good stone (free stone or asheler) at Thorney Abbey³, belonging to Sir William Russell Knight—water serveth very well to bring it hither from

¹ Fuller's *Hist. Univ. Camb.* p. 258.

² p. 456, Cole, ix. 54. Letters of thanks to contributors to the work are found, Baker MSS. III. 490.

³ Parish Books, 1594. “For 7 Tonne of Freestone which came from Thorney—also to Martindall of Thorney, for 20 Ton.”

thence, in winter time whiles the waters be hie ; newe Stone, from a place called King's Cliffe belonging to Sir Walter Mildmaye, by water from Gooneworth ferrie, 5 miles from the quarie—the parishioners to make a flore for the bells—to new cast the sermon bell—to have a chime to go on those five bells everie fourth hower and to have the greate Bell Ronge to the Sermon."

To this design the following entry in the parish books probably refers—

"1592. It. to a paynter for drawing of a platforme of
S. Maries Steple upon velam parchment for my Lorde
Archbysshop of Caunterburie. xvij^d."

It was fated, however, that there should be no rivalry in this respect between the two Universities, and the tower was continued on the present plan, which, though not devoid of dignity, is a striking contrast to the exquisite grace and beauty of the steeple of St Mary's, Oxford.

In 1593, the parish, wearied out with perpetual delays, and ashamed of the still unfinished condition of their church, took the matter into their own hands, and "agreed to finish the building of the steeple;" timber and stone were bought, the old covering was taken off, and the slates were sold, and in three years, by the aid of legacies and collections¹, they were enabled to effect their object so far that the bells, which had been hung in 1595, were, in 1596, "all runge oute, and never afore." Tabor, who was Esquire Bedell at this time, relates that—

"The steeple, which was not finished when I came to Cambridge, but was covered with Thacke, and then Mr. Pooley Apothecary first, and after him John Warren undertooke the worke, and had collections in the several Colledges. I well remember in Bennett Coll., where I was first Pentioner, as Pentioners we all gave at the first

¹ Mrs Magdalen Purvey, of Lincolnshire, bequeathed £13. 6s. 8d. The whole sum received by Mr John Pooley was £179. 12s. 7d.: that expended, £219. 3s. 4d. We cannot learn whether the difference was made up to him.

collection 2*s.* a peece, Fellows 10*s.* a peece, and Schollers of the house 18*d.* a peece, Fellow Commoners 5*s.* a peece, or more as their Tutors thought fitting. And so a second collection when that would not serve : and these two contributions, with money usually gathered of strangers at Commencements, could not be lesse than about £800 or £1000."

Twelve years later, 1608, the tower was finally completed, an event which was unhappily signalised by the death of John Warren, the superintendent and active promoter of the work. A melancholy occurrence, commemorated by the following curious epitaph within the church :—

A speaking stone
 Reason may chaunce to blame ;
 But did it knowe
 Those ashes here doe lie
 Which brought the Stones
 That hid the Steeple's shame,
 It would affirm
 There were no Reason why,
 Stones should not speake
 Before theyr Builder die.
 For here JOHN WARREN
 Sleeps among the dead,
 Who with the Church
 His own Life finished.
 Anno Domini 1608. Dec. 17.

The master workman, at the time of the completion of the tower, was Robert Grumbold¹. He was the builder of the river front of Clare Hall, the parapet of which is decorated with stone balls, similar to those which, till 1842, surmounted the turrets of St Mary's. Their removal was an act of very questionable propriety, for, like the western portal, though far from beautiful

¹ The Parish books inform us that he received 9*s.* for one week's work : "the chief setter" receiving 8*s.* a week ; the freemasons 1*s.* and the labourers 8*d.* a day.

in themselves, they were interesting as records of the taste of the period, and as the last link in the long chain of architectural evidence connecting the fifteenth and seventeenth centuries, afforded by this building.

Having now brought down the history of the fabric of the Church of Great St Mary's to a period when it was completed substantially as we now see it—modern alterations excepted—I proceed to fulfil my purpose of employing the documentary evidence afforded by its annals in illustration of the religious history of the Church and University during the eventful 16th and 17th centuries.

In the ante-Reformation period, the parish books do not supply any matter of special interest to distinguish them from the other parochial records of a similar character with which we are now so familiar. We have the usual items of disbursements for the services and furniture of the church—Incense, Candles, Banners, and the like; with the yearly charge of setting up, watching, and taking down the Easter sepulchre¹, and copious lists of the Jewels, Plate, Vestments, and Relics, with which this church was richly provided², as well as notices of the Font, the Holy-water Stoups, the Organ³, &c., which, though not without interest, must not detain us from the more important entries that follow.

In 1533 we find an entry of 4*d.* paid to Mr Bygrave for a masse at the birth of the Princess Elizabeth. Five years

¹ For many years one John Capper performed this office, receiving two shillings as his fee, besides 10*d.* for his meat and drink.

² These catalogues, which contain much to interest the ecclesiologist, are to be found transcribed by Cole (Vol. ix.) and Bowtell (Vol. vi.), [and are now printed by Mr Sandars.]

³ P. B. 1514, “a lokke for the Fonte 2*d.*” “a Blak Fryer in Ester Holdays for to pley atte Orgayns 16*d.*” 1526, “to one Kell for a skynne of ledir to amende the organs, 9*d.*” 1527, “a pair of orgayns 20*s.* 8*d.*” 1528, “a newe handell for the orgyns 2*d.*” for a quart of swett wyne to the orgynman for ysse labor 4*d.*”

later, 1538, Strype informs us, “the Holy Bible was first divulged and exposed to common sale, and appointed to be had in every parish church^{1.}” Accordingly, in this year the Bible was purchased at the expense of the parish, for 4*s.* 6*d.*, the cost being thrown over two years^{2.} This was Rogers’ edition, published by Whitchurch and Grafton, at Hamburgh, under the name of Matthew’s Bible, which, in the following year, 1540, gave place, by royal injunction, to that published under Cranmer’s patronage, commonly known as “the Great Bible^{3.}” The cost of this was 18*s.*, one-third more than the price at which the king had ordered that it should be supplied “well-bound and clasped^{4.}”

The Papal Supremacy, as is well-known, was formally abrogated by Act of Parliament in 1534. Two years later, in 1536, the University of Cambridge required an oath from all who were admitted to any degree, renouncing the authority of the see of Rome, and, as the natural consequence we find in 1541, fourpence paid “to the glasyer for takyng downe of the Bysshoppes of Roomes Hede.” In the same year, the alienation of the plate and vestments belonging to the church, which continued for the next ten years, had its commencement in the sale of “a monstre silver and gilte ponderyng 66 unces, after 4*s.* the unce,” and some few other articles, “be the consent of moste p^{re}te of y^e parochioners.” This practice of embezzling and making away with the church goods, reached such a height in the following reign, that it was found necessary for an Order of Council to be issued, April 30, 1548, forbidding the parishioners to “sell, give, or otherwise alienate any bells, or other ornament or jewels belonging unto the parish church, upon pain of his

¹ *Memorials of Cranmer.* Eccl. Hist. Soc. I. p. 141.

² P. B. 1538, “halff the byble, ij. vi^a. 1539, do. ij^a.”

³ P. B. 1540, “half y^e gret byble, ix^a.”

⁴ Strype, *Mem. Cranmer*, I. 191.

highness' displeasure¹.” This order, however, was not very effectual in putting a stop to this course of sacrilegious rapine, as may be seen from the following entries, which are merely examples of many others:—

1550. Sold to Doctor Blyethe, a pyllow covered w^t velvet and gold, and 19 flowers of gold v^s.

Item, sold 2 pillows to Mr. Smythe, one of sattyne of Bryg, and one of tyssew viij^s. viij^d.

Item, 2 Vallants of the Sepulchre xi^s.

Item, sold the clothe y^t went ov^r y^e Quyr in Lent, and 3 paynted clothes y^t was of the Sepulchre vj^s.

To remedy this evil, we read in the journal of Edward VI., April 21, 1552, that “it was agreed that commissioners should go out for to take certificates of the superfluous church plate to mine use, and to see how it hath been embezzled.” Accordingly, in May, 1552, commissions began to be issued to chief persons in each city or town, empowering them to examine into and make returns of the amount of property still remaining in the churches. And at this time the following entry occurs in St Mary’s Church books.

It. payd for the wryghtyng of the invyntory of o^r chyrche goods & jewells to delyver to the kynges majesties commyssyners, xvij^d.

Item, for mete and drynke for them that mett together for y^e wayng of y^e chyrche plate, and for waynge y^e other goods of y^e chyrche, to put y^m to y^e invyntory according to y^e kyng’s commandment, vj^s.

It is in 1550, that we meet with the first notice of Divine service in English, for which, “at the first tyme” of its celebration, “two Prymers” were bought, costing 16s. The obedience of the churchwardens to the royal mandates appears to have been somewhat tardy, in this and other particulars, for they now for the first time purchased “a booke of omylys,” “2 books of

¹ Strype’s *Cranmer*, II. 90.

the servys for the communyon," and two copies "of the Paraffrys of Erasmus," all of which had been published and ordered to be publicly used three years before, in 1547.¹

In November, 1550, an order was issued for the entire removal of all altars, and a letter of the council sent to the bishops directing them to see to its immediate execution. The altars in St Mary's were five in number, besides the High Altar:—viz. that of St Mary the Virgin, the Holy Trinity, St Andrew, St Laurence, and Doomsday. These were now all pulled down, and the slabs sold for nine shillings, and the tabernacles that stood on the altars for two shillings, while seven shillings more was paid for "pavyng the chapells wer the altars stoode, and stoping holles in the walles." The images too were now all removed², and 6*d.* paid "for makynge of the wall were Seynt George stoode in the chyrche," while the mural paintings were concealed under a shroud of whitewash; the monotony being at that time partially broken by texts of Scripture, for writing which £4. 3*s.* 4*d.* was paid³.

On the 28th of February, in this year, Bucer, who had been invited to fill the Divinity Chair in this University, died, and two days after was buried in the chancel of St Mary's, "the vice-chancellor, doctors, graduates, and scholars, with the mayor and townsmen (in all, three thousand persons), attending his funeral. After the accustomed prayers, a sermon was preached

¹ By the injunctions of Edward VI., 1547, "the parsons, vicars, and other curates, are ordered within twelve months next after this visitation, to provide the Paraphrasis of Erasmus, in English, upon the Gospels, and the same set up in some convenient place within the said church that they have care of, whereas their parishioners may most commodiously resort unto the same, and read." Cardwell, *Docum. Ann.* I. 9.

² See "Mandatum ad amovendas et delendas imagines, 2^d Edward VI." Cardwell, *Docum. Ann.* I. 38.

³ P. B. 1550. "It. payd for Wythyng y^e Chyrch, xx^{s.} iiiij^{d.}

"It. payd for wryghtyng of y^e Chyrch walls with scriptures, iiij^{lib.} iiij^{s.} iiij^{d.}"

by Dr Matthew Parker, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury, and an oration made by Dr Walter Haddon, Public Orator. On the following day, the University and Town again assembled at St Mary's, where more than 400 persons received the Eucharist ; after which Dr Redmayne, Master of Trinity, preached. Last of all, the learned men of the University made their epitaphs in his praise, laying them on his grave." In consequence of the great concourse of people on this occasion, there seems to have been no small confusion in the church, insomuch that it was found necessary to repair the seats which had been then broken down."

It. for Nails to mend the Seats in the Chyrche when Mr. Doctor Busur was buried, ij^d.

It. for a Borde to mend Doctor Wendys Seat, iij^d.

1552. It. paid to Mr. Mayer for the Bybull that was strayned 10 of July, 3^s. 4^d.

Among the Jewels, &c. delivered to the Churchwardens, 1551—1552, appear 2 candlesticks of silver, 2 paxes, a sun of silver, a chrysmary, 2 grails, 8 corporasses, and 6 processionars.

In 1553 was published the first revised edition of our Common Prayer Book, usually called the Second Book of King Edward VI., which was immediately adopted in St Mary's, as we see by the following entry :—

It. for y^e copye of y^e servys in Englyss set out by note, iij^s. iiiij.

It. for iij salter bokes in yngleeye to sing or say y^e salmes of y^e servys, viij^s.

These are among the last entries in King Edward's reign, for on July 6, in this year, he died, and was succeeded by his sister Mary, of whose devotion to the doctrines of the Roman Church, and its effect on the religion of the country, the parish books supply interesting evidence¹, e. g. :—

¹ The following items are interesting as showing the income of a parish priest three centuries ago.

It.	for a fayre mess boke and legent	xijij <i>j.</i>
	for oyl and creme (chrism)	iiij <i>d.</i>
	for wachyng y ^e Sepulker	vj <i>d.</i>
	for crepyn to y ^e crosse on Good Friday and ester daye xij <i>d.</i>	
	for a manow well (manual)	v <i>s.</i>
	byndyng the great legent	ii <i>s.</i> vj <i>d.</i>
	a cross & staff	xx <i>s.</i> viij <i>d.</i>
To M ^r .	Rust for bryngyng home of our coppes from London	x <i>s.</i>

The Rood, which had been injured and defaced, is again repaired, and we find—

p ^d to John Dente for the Rode, Mary and John with the Appendies & caryedge	xlij <i>s.</i>
nails	11 <i>d.</i>
vi men for helping to pull up the Rode	12 <i>d.</i>
bred and drink for the laborers	3 <i>d.</i>
p ^d for paynting of y ^e Rode	6 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>
for 7 yards of Canvass for the Rode	4 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>
p ^d to Carpenters for makynge the Frame for y ^e Rode .	2 <i>s.</i>
for 5 Candyll Stykks for the Rode	8 <i>d.</i>
Payd to Barnes for mendyng over the Rode and over the Altar in the Chapell, and for washing oute the Scriptures	4 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>

In the month of January, 1556–7, Cardinal Pole, as Legate from the See of Rome, appointed a commission to visit the University, with the view of the more complete re-establishment of the Roman Catholic faith; one of the first acts of which was to interdict the church of St Mary, on account of the interment of Bucer, as well as that of St Michael, in which Paul Fagius had been buried. On the 12th of January, we read in Meres' Diary¹, “the Heddes met in the scholes where and by

1553. P^d to Sir Holland for a wekes service, 3*s.*

P^d to Sir Holland for 6 wekes wagys at 3*s.* a weke, 18*s.*

P^d to Sir Holland for 7 wekes from the fyrist weke in Lent till Low Sonday at 3*s.* 4*d.*

¹ Meres' *Diary*. Lamb's *Cambridge Documents*, p. 201.

whom it was concluded that for as myche as BUCER had byn an arche heretycke teachyng by his life time many detestable heresies and errors, sute should be made unto the Visitors by th' University that he myght be taken up and ordered according to the law, and lykewyes P. FAGIUS." There was no difficulty made in granting a petition so agreeable to the wishes of the visitors; and after different formalities gone through in citing, hearing witnesses, &c., they were publicly condemned on the 26th in St Mary's church, where the Vice-Chancellor, the University, and the Mayor were gathered together, the visitors also being present¹ "in a lytle skaffolle made for them within the quere." Then the Vice-Chancellor coming "before them without the quere door" made the third citation, and the Bishop of Chester (Cuthbert Scott) pronounced sentence on Bucer and Fagius as heretics, commanding their exhumation.

This was carried into effect on the 6th of February, and on Sunday, the 7th, the Church was reconciled by the aforesaid Bishop, as is recorded in Meres' Diary. "On Sunday myslyng rayne. It. at vii my L. of Chester came to S. Marys and almost half an houre before to hallow the churche, and hallowed a great tubbe full of water and put therein salt, asshes and wyne, and went onse round abowte without the churche and thryce within, the M^r of Xts College, M^{rs} Percyvell and Collingwood were his Chaplens and wayted in gray Amyses, and that don Parson Collingwood sayde Masse, and that don my seyde Lorde preached, wherunto was set my L. of Lynkolne and D. Coll, the Datary taryng at home and my L. of Chychester being syck." This reconciliation of the church is thus recorded in the Parish Books:—

Item. payd for new halloweing or reconcylyng of our chyrche beyng Interdycted for the buryall of M. Bucer, and the charg therunto belongeing, frankensens, and swete perfumes for the sacrament and herbes, &c., viij^d. ob.

¹ Ibid.

The following day the Eucharist was carried by the University and Corporation in solemn procession round the town to St Mary's church, where, for the first time since the interdict, "masse was songe by the Vic. with deacon and subdeacon in p'iksong and organs."

Queen Mary breathed her last on November 17, 1558, her cousin and counsellor, Cardinal Pole, the Chancellor of our University, dying a few hours after her. He was succeeded by Elizabeth's favourite statesman, Sir W. Cecil, afterwards Lord Burghley, under whose government the University began speedily to reassume the character it had had in the time of Edward VI. Of the changes immediately set on foot, we find, as usual, interesting evidence in St Mary's Parish books. The altars which had been restored were forthwith removed by order of the visitors¹, a communion table substituted in the room of the High Altar, the last resting-place of the foreign reformer once more decently covered, and English Service Books provided to supply the place of those destroyed in the preceding reign².

Archbishop Parker was a determined enemy to Roodlofts, which he endeavoured to destroy throughout the whole of his province; as appears from an inquiry in his Visitation Articles,

¹ Among these we find Matthew Parker, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury; Cecil; May, Dean of St Paul's; Horne, Bishop of Winchester; and Piirkington, Bishop of Durham.

² It. payd for takyng down the altars, 2^o. 8^d.

It. payd for the communyon table, 6^o.

It. to Lenge and Barnes for pavynge of the Quere and covering Bucers grave, 22^o.

It. payd for takyn downe the tabernacle, 10^d.

Payd to W^m. Pryme for carrying of formes and a table for the visetoors, 4^d.

Item for two communyon books, 10^o., for 8 psalters, 16^o., a byble boſed, 13^o. 4^d., a paraphrasis 12^o., the homelyes 13^d., register booke 10^d.

Item, for a table to set over the alter, and the calender to the same, 20^o.

in 1569¹, "whether the roode lofte be pulled downe according to the order prescribed." The loft in St Mary's was pulled down by his orders in 1562, as is recorded by Strype in his life of the Archbishop². From the parish records we find "a booke" (probably a copy of Archbishop Parker's Injunctions) was sent down to them, for which they had to pay "iijd.", in obedience to which they hired "Goodman Dowsey and one W^m. Jenner" to pull down the gorgeous structure, the erection of which has been recorded above; while divers "carpyndores were employed to mend y^e seatts," and also "to tacke down" the Rood beam, or "pissee y^t y^e Roode stood on."

As we advance in Queen Elizabeth's reign, we find record of the sale of Church books, the candlesticks of the Roodloft, and of "an Image of our Lady," removed from "the blew velvet altar-cloth by the commande of the archdeacon³." In 1566-8 a cross of copper, Mary and John, a pax and bell were sold to "one of London" for 4*s*. The same year £10. 4*s*. was received chiefly "for images and other implements of superstition," and £1. 0*s*. 4*1*₂*d*. for timber and fragments of the Roodloft. The windows, also, from which "monuments of superstition" had already been removed in the reigns of her father and brother, were still further defaced, and plain glass substituted for the "images" with which they had been adorned⁴.

¹ Cardwell, *Docum. Ann.* Vol. I. p. 322.

² Strype's *Parker*, Book I. c. 1.

³ P. B. 1568. "Resseived of M^r. Cuthbert, Stationer, for all the books in N^o. 9, small and great, 10^o. 6^d.

"It. of M^r. Howell for 15 topes of Candlestiks of latten used for the roode lofte, and the lampe, weyng all 50^{lb}. with 2 candlestiks of latten for the altar at 3^d, 12^o. 6^d.

"It. of one William, a singing man, the Image of our Ladye which was taken of the blew velvet alter clothe by the commande of the Archdeacon, 6^s."

⁴ 1566—8. For washynge oute Images in the windows, xiij^d.

1569. For repaireing the glasse and putting owte y^e Imygas, viij^d.

For ij fete of new glass in the same wyndows, xij^d.

We are now drawing near the period when “those eyesores and heartsores¹,” close and appropriated pews, were beginning to find their way into our churches. The civic functionaries seem to have been among the leaders here, as in many places, in fencing in their dignity by those wooden walls, of which the records of the time afford several amusing notices².

The following is from “Wickstedes Thesaurus,” preserved among the few but valuable MSS. of Downing College, bequeathed by the laborious Bowtell:—

“In 1607, the Judges being in Cambridge,” (Lord Coke and Judge Daniell) “and coming to S. Maries Ch. to the sermon, upon Sonday in the forenoon, and cominge to sitt in the Maior his seate, where he then did sitte, the Maior offered them *very kindly* to sitt in y^e seatte *under hym*, unto w^c the L^d Coke a litle stayed, as seeminge his place was supreme above the Maior, but in th’end, both the Justices did sitt in the same seate, under y^e Maior, and M^r Justice Danyell ate his goeing away comended the Maior for his corrage therein, allowyng y^t to be right in hym.”

A few years later, in 1610, in consequence of the plague raging in the town, the aldermen were unable to give their usual public supper on St Bartholomew’s Day, on which it was ordered that the cost should be devoted to the erection of a new pew for their accommodation. The Vice-Chancellor Clement Corbet, Master of Trinity Hall, interposed his authority to forbid the erection, which was in consequence delayed, and the pew was not built till 1613³.

To William Pryme for wasshing oute images oute of the glasse windowes, iv^d.

¹ Archdeacon Hare, *Primary Charge*.

² If the Jemalls (*i.e.* hinges, *gemelles*) in the following entry may be taken as a proof of the existence of doors, the aldermen had shut themselves in some years before this. P. B. 1574. “It. payd for mending the Jemalls to the seat where the aldermen doe sytt, iij^d.”

³ “1610. The town was visited by the Plague, and in consequence of

The year which was signalized by this decision on the part of the civic functionaries saw the erection of a gallery for the accommodation of the dignitaries of the University. The parish books give us the following entry :—

“ 1610, 21st March. The Dockters gallerie was sett up, uppon which daye Mr. Dockter Dewporte, V. C., did give his word and faithful promise, that at the next congregation at the Scooles it should be decreed that noe Scoller under the degree of a Mr. of Arts or Batchellor of Lawe should not presume to sitt in any seatt in S. Maries churche in searvice or sermond tynes¹. The firsste of July, 1610, Mr. Dr. Dewporte wth Doctors did firsste sitt there; against that daye the Pulpitt was rassed, and Mr. Dr. Richardson of Christe Collidge, preached.”

the danger of contagion, the Mayor and Bailliffs resolved that the supper which was accustomed to be made at their charge on St. Bartholomew’s day, should not take place, but that the money they were bound to expend on it should be laid out in erecting a new seat in S. Marys for their accommodation.

“ 1612. This year the aldermans seats building, but the Vice Chancellor stayed them.

“ 1613. It. Aldermans seat set up.” Cooper’s *Annals of Cambridge*, III. 40. Baker’s MSS. xxxvii. 226.

¹ The following order, from Bedell Ingram’s Book (MSS. Gough, Camb. 46, p. 37), shows that it was deemed no great hardship for the junior members of the congregation to stand at sermon time.

“ Januarii 13^o, 1586. It’m it is lykewise ordered that no Bachiler or Scholer shall p’sume to sitt by anie M^r. of Arte in anie church at Sermons or anie lecture in the Schooles or before the fourmes before the pullpitt in St. Maries church or upon the seates before M^r. Maior or seates in the quire nor stande upon the seates fourmes stalles and deskes in the comon schooles at anie scholasticall exercise: nor shall in anie scholasticall act or reading, knocke hisse or [make] anie noyse to disturbe let hinder or breake of anie scholasticall acte wth by order of the schooles is left to the discrecio[n] of the Senior of that companie and the bedells upon paine that ev’y of the offenders in anie of the p’mises being ADULTUS shall p’sently paye iij^o. iiij^d. and being not ADULTUS to be openly corrected in the comon schooles wth the rodde.

“ P’sentibus et consentientibus

“ D. COPCOT PROCANE, D. PEARNE,
D^r. GOAD, &c.

The existence of this gallery was not a long one. It deformed the church only six years, being taken down in 1616, during the Vice-Chancellorship of Dr Hill, of Catherine Hall. In 1618 the old pulpit was sold to the same "Mr. Dr. Richardson," who had preached the first sermon in it after its being elevated to allow the Doctors, then for the first time snugly ensconced in their new gallery, to see and hear with convenience; and on Sunday, Aug. 30, "the newe Pulpitt," which was a gift of Mr Atkins, alderman of Lynn Regis¹, being "sett up, Mr. Bellcanke², of Pembroke Hall, preached the first sermond in it." At the same time the pews were getting higher, and more numerous, so that in 1628 we find the entry, "P^d. for the seatts and pewes raiseing, and mending on the south syde of the church, w^{ch} the parish consented should be done, and because they were not formerly done the churchwardens were presented x^l. xix^s. viij. ob."

We now enter upon a most stormy period, when the tempest which had been gathering ever since the commencement of the century, was preparing to break forth with that destructive fury which for a time overwhelmed both the throne and the altars of this land. At this time Archbishop Laud, moved no doubt by the continual representations made to him of the disaffection to ecclesiastical and civil government so rapidly and fatally spreading, and the notorious disregard to all church order, and open irreverence in the churches and chapels of the University, signified his intention of visiting Cambridge metropolitally. His right to this jurisdiction was keenly contested by the Vice-

¹ Town Book. Baker's MSS. xxxvii. 223. See Bishop Wren's Autograph MS. Catalogue of Pembroke Hall Library, p. 31. "Qui (D^r. Atkins) non contentus Amoris Venerationis que sue magnificum sane testimonium jampridem (*in novo illo Templi B. M. pulpito*) Bonis literis Religionis que posuisse; etiam et privatum in isto Pembronianarum Musarum κειμηλιαρχίω nomen affectumque suum pari sponte cœpit profiteri."

² Dr Balcanqual, Fellow of Pembroke.

Chancellor and the heads of the University, until at length it was mutually agreed that the decision of the matter should be referred to the King. Charles, by the advice of the Privy Council, determined in favour of the Archbishop's claim, but the storm of rebellion so rapidly thickened, and matters of so much more serious importance began to press so heavily on Laud, that he was never able to carry out his intention. However, in anticipation of his proposed visitation, a detailed account of the more special disorders in the University was forwarded to him, Sept. 23, 1636, drawn up probably by Cosin, or Sterne, Master of Jesus, which affords, among other similar matters, a sad though curious picture of the state of St Mary's.

Speciall Disorders in y^e Church and Chappells.

S^t. Mary's Church at every great Commencement is made a Theater and the Prevaricatours Stage, wherein he Acts and setts forth his prophane and scurrilous jests besides diverse other abuses and disorders then suffered in that place. All the year after a parte of it is made a Lumber House for y^e Materials of y^e Scaffolds, for Bookbinders dry Fats, for aumerie Cupboards, and such like implements, which they know not readily where else to put. The West windows are half blinded up with a Cobler's and a Bookbinder's Shop¹. At the East end are Incroachments made by diverse Houses, and the Vestry is lately unleaded (they say) with purpose to let it ruine or to pull it down. The Seats many of them are lately cooped up high with wainscot.

¹ These shops, which were the property of Trinity College, had existed as far back as 1587. P. B. 18 Eliz. "Whereas Trinity College has demised to Thomas Bradshaw their Two Shops at the W. end of St. Marys Church for 19 years, which are to be builded anew by the said Thomas, who did goe about to stop up the windows, and made his frame in the Church Wall to the prejudice of the same, without the consent of the Church Wardens, and was therefore by them discharged from building there, now on his earnest request they have granted leave, on condition he pays 5^s. per annum to the Church." In Loggan's view of the church, the shops are to be seen nestling under its shade. Cole speaks of them as existing in 1745, "to the disgrace of Trinity College."

The Service Pulpit is sett up in the midst, a good distance below the Chauncell, and looks full to the Belfrie, so that all Service, second Service and all, (if any be) is there and performed that way.

The Service there (which is done by Trin. Coll.) is commonly posted over and cut short at y^e pleasure of him that is sent thither to read it.

When the University comes in for the Sermon the chaneell (the higher part of it) is filled with boyes and Townsmen, and otherwhiles (thereafter¹ as the Preacher is) with *Townswomen* also, all in a rude heap betwixt y^e Doctors and y^e Altar. In y^e Bodie of the ch. Men Women and Scholers thrust together promiscuously, but in y^e place onely before y^e Pulpit, *which they call y^e Cock Pitt*, and which they leave somewhat free for masters to sitt in. The rest of y^e churche is taken up by the Townsmen of y^e Parrishe and y^r families, w^{ch} is one reason among others y^t many Scholers pretend for not coming to this churche. Tradesmen and prentices will be covered when the University is bare².

Upon dayes when the Litany is there solemnly to be sung by y^e Universitie we have not above 3 or 4 Masters in their habit that come to assist at that Service in y^e Quire, y^e rest keep their places below for the Sermon, To which Sermon every Day we come most of us Dr^a. and all, without any other habit butt the Hatt and the Gowne.

Before our Sermons the forme of bidding prayers appointed by the Injunctions and the Canon is not only neglected but by most men also mainly opposed and disliked. Instead whereof we have such private fancies and several prayers of every man's own making (and sometimes sudden conceiving too) vented among us that besides y^e absurdities of y^e language directed to God himself our young Schol-

¹ i.e. according.

² Strange as it may seem to us, to cover the head at sermon time was a privilege of Masters of Arts, and other superior degrees. In the 42nd volume of Baker's MSS. we find a paper entitled "Divers disorders rectified in the University of Cambridge;" of which one of the articles orders "that Batchellors of Arts and Inferior Students give place to y^r betters, and that they do not presume to cover y^r heads at Sermons, or other publick meetings whatsoever; except such only as are privileged by the Statutes, viz. Sons of Noblemen and Heirs apparent of Knights. ROGER GOAD, V. C. 1595."

lers are thereby taught to prefer the private spirit before y^e publick, and their own invented and unaproved Prayers before all the Liturgie of y^e Church. Awhile since one of them praying for y^e Queene added very abruptly, “ And why do the people imagine a vain thing, Lord, thou knowest there is but one Religion, one Baptisme, one Lord. How can there then be two Faiths.” After praying for Helkiah the High Priest and Shaphan the Treasourour, and Azakiah the King’s Squire &c. presently he added “ And whoever Lord shall mistrust providence yet let not y^e great Men upon whose armes Kings do leane contemn Elisha’s Sermons,” which being questioned by some was defended by other some for a most Godly Religious and Learned Prayer. To such liberty are we come for want of being confined to a strict forme.

Although Laud’s proposed Visitation was never actually held, the expectation of it seems not to have been without effect upon the arrangements of St Mary’s, and not only in the removal of the Doctors’ Gallery¹, but in the erection of a new Font² and Chancel Screen, and the decoration of the Chancel, we see traces of an improved tone of feeling in ecclesiastical matters.

The Font, the gift of Mr F. Martin, is a large and not inelegant specimen of the cinque-cento style then prevailing³.

¹ In Archbishop Laud’s annual account of his province to the king, A.D. 1639, he complains that “in most of the chancels of the churches in Cambridge, there are common seats over high, and unfitting that place in divers respects,” and says “I think if an admonition would amend them it were well given. But if that prevail not, the High Commissioner may order it if your Majesty so please.” To which the King wrote in the margin “C. R. It must not bee. You are in the right; for if faire meanes will not, power must redresse it.”

² In 1619 the churchwardens were presented and amerced 17^{d.} for not keeping the Font in repair: whereupon it was painted immediately, together with the church doors and porch.

³ P. B. “of M^r. F. Martin 3^{lb}. towards a new Font to be built according to directions from M^r. D^r. Porter.

“1632. To G. Thompson for the makeing the funt, 2^{lb}.

“Item. A barrel of Lint seed oyl to painte the fonte, the porch and Churche doors, 14^s. 4^d.

The chancel screen, we learn from Dr Dillingham's Diary¹, was set up in 1640, the Vice-Chancellor being Dr John Cosin, afterwards Bishop of Durham, then Master of Peter House, and at the same time the side chapels were also divided from the aisles by parcloses. A few years before, the chancel had been wainscoted and "adorned with spire-work," stalls on either side, affording accommodation for the heads of houses and doctors.

This improvement, however, was very short-lived, for here the notices of church reparation end, and those of church desecration begin. For in 1641, the year after the erection of Cosin's screen, there came an order from the Parliament "to remove the communion table from the east end of all collegiate churches or chapels in the University," in conformity with which mandate we find in the parish accounts under this year, "Paid for taking down the communion rails and levelling the chancel, £2. 7s."² That this ordinance was not complied with without resistance from the leading churchmen of the University, the following passage from the "Articles against Scandalous Ministers," is a proof.

"Articles³ against Dr. Cheney Rowe, Parson of Orwell, and Fell.

"Item. To David Blisse for paynting y^e fonte and finding colors, 1^{lb}.

In 1686, when the floor of the nave was new laid with stone, the Font was removed, and steps set up about it at a cost of £97. 15s. 3d.

In Cole's time the Font stood on the north side of the west entrance, and was decorated with gilding.

¹ Baker MSS. xv. 129.

² The following passage from Prynne's "Canterburies Doom" will show that this altar had been for some time a mark for jealous eyes. It is from the evidence of Wallis (the well-known Professor of Geometry at Oxford) on Archbishop Laud's trial. "That in the Universitie Church of S^t. Maries there was an altar railed in to which the Doctors, Schollers and others usually bowed. That these Altars, Crucifixes, Candlesticks, Tapers and Bowing to Altars continued till after this Parliament, and were brought in since the Archbishops time by means of Byshop Wren, Doctor Cosenis, Dr. Martin and others all Canterburies great favorites."

³ MSS. Baker, xxxi. 350.

of Trin. before the Committee for Scandalous Ministers sitting in Trin. Coll. Jan. 14, 1644."

"Stephen Fortune of Cambridge Haberdasher sworn sayth, 'that at such time as the Ordinance of Parliament for takyng away Rayles and Steps in churches, came forth, this Deponent being ch. warden and about to execute that ordinance by taking away the Stepps and Rales in G^t. S. Maries church in Cambridge, D^r. Row came to the church to this Deponent, and thretened this Deponent, that if he went fowrard with y^e worke, he would proceed agst him, wherupon this Deponent did desist untill he had further order from the Parliament.'

The year 1643 was signalised by the visit to Cambridge of Oliver Cromwell and the notorious iconoclast Will Dowsing, under whose superintendence terrible havoc was made of the churches and their ornaments¹. Dowsing's Diary, which records his deeds of destruction with such remarkable minuteness, has no entry under the head of "Great Maryes;" but we learn from the parish books and other contemporary documents, that the church did not pass through the storm unscathed. The chancel screen was defaced, the painted windows broken, the cross removed from the steeple and chancel, the Prayer Book torn to pieces by the soldiers in the presence of Cromwell himself, and many other acts of wanton sacrilege committed.

The events of this time are thus briefly enumerated by Dr Dillingham²:

Jan. 1643. M^r. Crumwell come to Towne.

¹ P. B. 1643—4. "For defacing and repairing windowes, 10^{lb}. 11^s.

"Item, to the overseer of windowes, 6^s. 8^d.

"Item, to a Service Book, 6^s. 8^d. a Directory, 1^s. 4^d.

"Item. For taking down of the cross of the steeple and chancell, 16^s. 4^d.

"Item to the workmen when they were levelling the chancel, 1^s.

"Item for taking downe the clothe in the chancell and the borde, 2^s. 6^d.

"Item for Parchment and writing the covenant, 3^s."

² Diary *ut supra*.

Dr. Cosins Screene at S. Maries defaced.

29. The Clarke set y^e 74 Psalm to be sung before the Sermon in y^e afternoone.

Feb^r. The Pyramis at S. Maries over the Doctors Seats quite pulled down.

March 1. About 4000 Soldiers in Cambridge.

4. This day Surplisses were left in all Colleges in Cambridge.

And in the *Querela Cantabrigiensis*, we find the following piteous lamentations are poured forth :—

“ And that Religion might fare no better than Learning, in the University church (for perhaps it may be Idolatry now to call it Saint Maries) in the presence of the then Generall our Common Prayer-book was torne before our faces, notwithstanding our Protection from the House of Peeres for the free use of it, some (now great one) *M. Cromwell*, encouraging them in it, and openly rebuking the University Clerk who complained of it before his soldiers¹. ”

And again—

“ And now to tell how they have prophaned and abused our several Chapelles, though our pens flowed as fast with vinegar and gall, as our eyes do with teares, yet were it impossible sufficiently to be expressed ; when as multitudes of enraged soldiers (let loose to reforme) have torn down all carved worke, not respecting the very monuments of the dead : And have ruin'd a beautiful carved structure in the *Universitie* church (though indeed that was done without direction from a great one, *M. Cromwell*, as appeared after upon our complaint made to him) which stooide us in a great summe of money and had not one jot of Imagery or statue worke about it. And when that Reverend man the Vice Chancellor, *D. Ward*, told them mildly *That they might be better employed*, they returned him such language as we are ashamed here to express². ”

We pass on a few years and all is again changed. On the 11th of May, 1660, Charles II. was proclaimed king in various places in the town of Cambridge, and we immediately find the

¹ *Q. C.* p. 11.

² *Q. C.* p. 17.

men, who, a short time previously, were keeping a day of thanksgiving, on the 30th of January¹, for the victory of Dunbar, putting down the “*Rebel’s Arms*,” and setting up those of the king, and purchasing hassocks, or “Communion Crickets” for the parishioners to kneel on at the time of the reception of the Eucharist, while the venal bells were celebrating with their joyful peals the downfall of the rulers whose victories they had been called so often to proclaim².

From this period, the annals of St Mary’s cease to be of much interest. The parochial records supply but brief notices, and those only show how fast the guardians of the sacred edifice were travelling the downward road, and injuring and disfiguring its noble proportions.

Towards the close of the century, various minor alterations were made. In 1675 we find the University “new laying” the roof of the chancel, and July 18, 1697, the parish granted them permission to “erect, repair, and maintain an organ and organist.” The organ, “purchased of St James’ parish, London,” is the work, like that of Trinity, of the famous Father Smith³: But it was in the beginning of the 18th century,

¹ The 30th of January was set apart by order of the Parliament as a day of thanksgiving for the success of the arms of the commonwealth by sea and by land, especially the condition of the Castle of Edinburgh, and the defeat of the Scotch forces in the west of Scotland, by Lambert. (*Parliam. Hist. of England*, xix. 451.) The victory at Dunbar is thus noticed in the parish accounts. “For reading y^e boke of narracion of victory over y^e Scots, 6^s.” 1650. “To Persyvall Sekole, the clarke, for the ringers, by an order from the maier on 30 Jan. being a day of thanksgiving, 2^s.”

² 1660—1661. May 3, for the ringers at voting in of the king, 5^s.

Do. at the proclamation of the king, 5^s.

Do. at the thanksgiving of Lord Monk, 2^s. 6^d.

Do. at the king’s coming to England, 2^s. 6^d.

1663. Do. when the Duke of Monmouth was here, 7^s.

³ The organ was of course demolished in 1643. Till the erection of the new one in 1697, the University had the loan of a small instrument, on occasions, from St Michael’s Church. The new organ is said, in the parish

that a considerable legacy from Mr Worts¹, led to the most important changes in the internal arrangements of the church, in the erection of the galleries for the Undergraduates and Bachelors, and the new paving of the nave. The date of the legacy was 1709, but it was not till 1735 that the parish, after many hearings and an appeal to the Bishop's Court, gave its consent to their erection². At the same time, the University "craved permission to erect a pulpit in the pit," (as the centre aisle, occupied by the Masters of Arts, is irreverently designated,) "where the rostrum now stands; also that this square in the nave or body of the church, called the pit, may be raised with a new floor, boarded; and that no body hereafter be there buried." This request was acceded to by the parish, but with the stipulation "that the University do give the said parish the sum of £150 towards erecting new pews in the said parish church for the use of the said parishioners³." The faculty for the erection of the galleries accounts, to have been "purchased of St. James' parish, London." Was it originally built for the new church of St James, Piccadilly, consecrated in 1684? Till the times of the Commonwealth, A.D. 1643, (when Dr Dillingham notes it as a thing worthy of mention, that on "Jan. 29, the clarke set y^e 74th Psalm to be sung before y^e sermon in the afternoone;") the University service would appear to have been unaccompanied with Psalmody. After the Restoration it was put down, A.D. 1673, during the vice-chancellorship of Dr W. Wells, President of Queens' (Baker, XLII. 148), and was revived on the erection of the new organ in 1697, when we find syndicks appointed "for the organ at St. Mary's, and Psalms to be sung there," by whom a collection of Psalms to be sung before sermon was authorised. The old custom of sitting during the Psalm, and rising at the Gloria Patri was retained by the undergraduates till the last fifteen years.

¹ "Per donat' Gul Worts Septum A.M. conditum, Acad' Cancellor' Magistr' & Scholar' designatum, et per Licentiam Ecclesiastic' abalienatum et dicatum." Cole, ix. 27.

² Cole says, "Of late years the Parish has been in a state of opposition to y^e University; 1st in relation to the galleries, and then about their altering the Pit or square place railed in for y^e Masters of Arts, tho' the University was at all the expense," ix. 25.

³ Jan. 27, 1735—6. "At a general meeting of y^e Parishioners of y^e

is dated June 21, 1735. In August, 1751, the University presented the parish with "the backs of the Scholars' Gallery," on which the parishioners agreed to have "the church new pewed under the direction of Mr. James Essex," to whom they paid £162. 4s. $5\frac{1}{2}$ d. in three years. One of the consequences of these deplorable alterations was, that the interior was so darkened, that in 1766 it was deemed expedient to rob the aisle windows of the rich super-mullioned tracery, represented in Loggan's print, and substitute the meagre intersecting mullions we see at present; which certainly have the merit of admitting more light¹.

Ten years after the commencement of these changes, 1745, Cole gives the following sketch of the interior of St Mary's²:

Parish of S. Maries y Great in y^e Town of Cambr. at y^e Vestry of y^e saide Church."

"It is this day agreed by y^e said Parishioners that leave be given to y^e University to erect a Pulpit in the Pit where the Rostrum now stands, and likewise to floor the said Pit with boards at y^e sole expense of y^e s^d University on condition that y^e University do give the s^d Parish the sum of £150 towards erecting New Pews in the s^d Parish Ch. for the use of y^e s^d Parishioners."

The Parishioners have at all times regarded with great jealousy the enforcement of the just claim of the University to have a definite part of the church set apart for their especial use. In 1639 we find "an attempt made by D^r. Cossens V. C. to deprive the parish of the mid Isle or Alley," but they resolved not to submit to such usurpation, but to defend their rights and privileges, "at the common charge of the parish." In the parish books we see "payd for y^e coppey of an order, wherein the Universite claymeth the vse of the church, and y^e parishenors never would condescend to it, 1^l. 6^d."

¹ Cole, IX. 26.

² We obtain an amusing glimpse of the state of the interior of St Mary's, in 1714, from the *Music Speech of Roger Long*, Master of Pembroke, recited at the public Commencement, then, to the disgrace of the University, held in this church. The Ladies, it appears, had on previous occasions of this kind, been accommodated in a temporary gallery built for that purpose; but the Vice-Chancellor this time refused them any such convenience, and was determined *cogere cancellis i.e.*, to shut them up in the chancel. The speech opens—

"There are 4 beautiful and lofty Pillars which separate the Nave fr' y^e side Isles. The Modern Pulpit and Desk of fine carved Work done by M^r. Essex¹ which cost y^e University... (*sic*) ab^t 6 years ago, stands at y^e Entrance into y^e Pitt, with a Pair of Stairs in it, y^e Back to y^e Organ, and fronting y^e Vice-Chancellor. The Pitt was done about y^e same Time and y^e old Stones w^{ch} lay in y^e old Pit were then taken up, and laid in various parts of y^e Church, and y^e modern Pit floored and raised a step higher than the Chancel."

The old curiously carved pulpit, which as we have seen, was erected in 1618, "stood against the South Pillar; but when y^e Galleries were erected by the benefaction of M^r. Worts to y^e University round y^e Church against the Pillars, and over y^e two

"The humble petition of the Ladies who are ready to be eaten up
with spleen,
To think they are to be locked up in the Chancel, where they can
neither see nor be seen,
But must sit in the dumps, by themselves, all stew'd, and pent up,
And can only peep through the Lattice, like so many chickens in
a coop;
Whereas last Commencement the Ladies had a gallery provided near
enough
To see the Heads sleep, and the Fellow Commoners take snuff."

Taylor and Long's Music Speeches. London : J. Nichols, 1819.

¹ Essex was very much employed in Cambridge about this time, but, unfortunately, his works are for the most part in the insipid Italian taste then so fatally prevailing. The new Combination Room at Trinity, was one of his works, as well as the Cycloidal Bridge in the grounds. He, too, was guilty of destroying the picturesque gables of Neville's Court, represented in Loggan's view, substituting the flat unbroken parapet which seemed so beautiful in the eyes of that dreary uniformity-loving age. (See Cole's MSS. Vol. xxxviii.) His works in the Pointed style, though weak and meagre, show greater appreciation of its character than was general at that time. The Reredos in King's Chapel, and the former Organ Screen at Ely, are among the best examples. The open parapet of the central tower of Lincoln Cathedral also deserves favourable mention. He was employed in the repairs of Ely Cathedral, and advised the chapter to pull down the Galilee and S. W. transept, as being "neither useful nor ornamental," and so "not worth preserving." MSS. Essex. *Brit. Mus.* II. 261.

side Isles, it was necessary to remove it or y^e Preacher must have been overlooked."

He goes on to describe the arrangements of the Chancel, in which we see a better feeling prevailing, and which were, in all essential points, the same as in the days of Cosin. The "beautiful and lofty Screen, with a Canopy and Spire Work" still remained "under y^e Noble large Arch," separating the Chancel and Nave, while stalls were arranged along the sides of the Chancel, in two rows, for about half its length, "in which sett only y^e Heads of Colleges, Doctors of all Faculties, Noblemen, Professors, and Bedles." "The Vice-Chancellor sets in y^e 1st Stall on y^e S. Side under y^e Screen, and y^e Heads of Colleges according to their seniority in y^e University by him on the same side. The Noblemen, Bishops, and other Doctors and Professors in y^e Stalls on the N. Side according to their Dignity and Creation." The Eastern portion was divided off by a "door across from the Stalls, and wainscoted all round very high, with handsome Wainscote and a Canopy adorned with Spire work, and 1633¹ in various places to shew its Date."

Such, little more than a century ago, was the arrangement of the Chancel of St Mary's. Would that it had never been altered. But galleries for the undergraduates having been once admitted, the fatal precedent was soon followed, and one was set up for the Heads of the University.

"It has been talked of lately," says Cole, "to alter the Form of y^e Chancell and make it more co^mmodious for y^e Doctors, by *raising y^e stalls one above another*, for at present they that sit on y^e lower Range of Stalls on either side are perfectly hid."

If the alteration had been no more than that indicated by Cole, there would have been little fault to find with it. But, on

¹ P. B. 1622. "Trinity College laid out about £12 in beautifying the chancel."

pursuing the history contained in his amusing pages a little farther, we find him recording the erection of that monstrous piece of deformity, which so long encumbered our University Church, and rendered it, in the words of Archdeacon Hare, "an example of the world turned topsy turvey¹."

Writing in 1757 Cole says, "By the advice and contrivance of my worthy friend James Burrough, late one of y^e Esquier Bedels, and now Master of Gonville and Caius College, the Chaneel is quite altered, and y^e Church appears to much less advantage than it used to look : *for the Stalls and fine Screen are taken down in the Chancell, and a Gallery built with an arched top of Wainscot*, highly ornamented indeed with Mosaic carving, *but very absurd in y Design*: both as the Doctors who sit there are generally old men, sometimes *goutified*, and not well able to get upstairs, *and also are made to turn their Backs on y^e Altar, w^{ch} is not so decent especially in an University.* The old Wainscote is pulled down w^{ch} went all round y^e chancel, and a new one but lower is added, w^{ch} also runs behind y^e Altar Piece, w^{ch} is Plain Wainscote, it is railed in on 3 black steps; there are all sorts of Stalls or Benches placed round under y^e Walls and under the said gallery, w^{ch} was thus finished last year."

[This was the last alteration of any consequence until the last five-and-twenty years, during which much has happily been done to develop the architectural beauty of the structure, and to secure ritual propriety in its services. It is needless here to

¹ Charge, 1840, p. 57. "Unfortunately," says he, "a Cambridge-man may deem himself sanctioned in any license he may choose to indulge in, by the strangely anomalous arrangement in S. Mary's; where the chancel is concealed from view by the seat in which the heads of houses and professors turn their backs on the LORD'S Table; where the pulpit stands the central object on which every eye is to be fixed; and where every thing betokens, what is in fact the case, that the whole congregation are assembled solely to hear the preacher. Surely a University church ought not to offer such an example of the *verkehrte welt*."

particularize these recent works of restoration and rearrangement, chiefly carried out by the zeal and liberality of the present energetic Vicar, such as the erection of the western doorway in 1850; the renovation of the exterior of the Chancel in 1857; the removal of the Doctors' gallery and pulpit, and refitting of the nave with carved oak seats in 1863, and the subsequent furnishing of the chancel with stalls; the still later addition of the richly-carved reredos (the gift of Dr Lightfoot), altar rails, and painted windows, as they are fully described in the foregoing paper by my friend, Mr Sandars, whose diligent and accurate research has done much to supplement the deficiencies of the foregoing Memoir.

It only remains to express the earnest hope that the good work may be carried on in the same spirit in which it has been begun, and that its progress may not be arrested until St Mary's Church has fully regained its pristine dignity and beauty, and has become worthy of the ancient University which there assembles in its corporate Christian character, and of the royal foundation who are its Patrons and Impropriators.]

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OF THE
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IN THE
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BY THE LATE
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